The New-York Times.

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TRIAL OF STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The "Alligator" Before the Court of Sessions for Libels on Mayor Tiemann and Governors Simeon Draper and Isaac Webb—Mayor Tiemann, Draper and Webb on the Stand—A Thronged Court-Room and Great Excitement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Thronged to its utmost, crowded even beyond its limits, packed almost to a black hole-of-Calcutta state of suffocation, was the Court-room of the General Sessions yesterday morning, when Recorder BARNARD took his seat upon the Bench. The occasion which attracted so large a crowd was the trial of the renowned *Alligator*, Stephen H. Branch, whose lucubrations on various abstruse and delightful subjects, the "Theory of Worms" included edified the readers of this paper a year or two ago Stephen has undergone vicissitudes since that time. He was thought to have committed suicide, while (sly dog) he was only rusticating among the Alleghanies. He called a meeting of citizens on the City Hall steps, with a lantern, like moonshine in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, albeit moonshine is unfavorable to persons whose wits are said to have gone a wool-gathering. After getting that two thousand dollars from the City for his journey to Brandon, England, in search of Matsell's nativity, his next great exploit was *The Alligator*. As an alligator, Branch has flourished. He has held, by turns, nearly all public men in his uncompromising jaws, and has crunched one or two of them, it is believed, so overpoweringly that they will never more flourish their spinal marrow. But the greatest geniuses commit mistakes, and so has Branch. He libeled Mayor Tiemann. Even if there be truth in your charge, it is an indiscreet thing to libel a Mayor; and if there be no truth, it is a crime. For such a crime the *Alligator* has been pulled before the Court of Sessions with a tremendous hook in his jaw. He has also asserted things of Governor Simeon Draper which Governor Simeon Draper says are not true. Also, of Governor Isaac Bell, which Governor Isaac Bell says are not true. And all about a lady—an assistant matron—on Randall's Island. Alligators are said, by geologists and other historiographers of the animal creation, to be the last living representatives of the *megatheria icthyosauri*, and other enormous reptiles of old. Branch's *Alligator* is a lineal descendant of these lengthy lizards. He spared not the reputation of man or woman. He snapped alike at Mayor Tiemann and a matron on Randall's Island; and the law steps in, just timely, to prevent their bones being ground to powder.

Shortly after the opening of the Court, the roll of the Grand Jury was called and the following gentlemen were impanneled:

WM. A. THOMSON, Foreman.

Anson S. Brown,	Charles Crane,
Mark Cornell,	George M. Cleerman,
William Cromwell,	Stephen D. Fraser,
James H. Moffet,	Samuel Raynor,
Samuel A. Beekman,	Samuel Barker, Jr.,
Henry K. Bull,	Wm. Beard,
Francis P. Cunniffe,	Wm. H. Dodge,
Eldridge G. Dow,	Wm. Everdell,
Heratio N. Gallup,	Alexander A. Ogsbury,
Tunis Van Brunt.	

After the oath was administered, the Recorder, who has only partially recovered from a very severe fit of sickness, delivered a brief charge. He called the attention of the Grand Inquest to those topics required by the statute to be brought before their attention, the extortion, lottery, election, usury, and liquor laws, and urged them to use all possible dispatch in the prosecution of their business, the time allotted them in this Summer month of August being short, and public exigencies being pressing. After they had retired to their room, the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, called on Stephen H. Branch to plead on the charge of libel preferred against him by Mayor Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, for an article which appeared in his paper, the *Alligator*, No. 12, July 10, entitled "*Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann's forced Seduction of a lady on Randall's Island—Simeon Draper's Lacivious Propensities—Most Damning Revelations.*" Through his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, Branch pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded. There was scarcely an inch of open space in the Court-room. The very spiders came out to listen, and were so intent on the legal web-weaving of adroit counsel, that the flies buzzed about with delightful frolicsomeness and utterly without fear. Mr. Ashmead, addressing the Court, said he would have moved to have had the indictment quashed, if his client had not objected. But as he had objected, he must ask the Court a question. In the indictment there were three distinct counts. One was for a libel on Mayor Tiemann, another for a libel on Governor Simeon Draper, another for a libel on Governor Isaac Bell. He was instructed by Branch to go to trial on the indictment as it stood, but he wished to use the Recorder's judgment. In referring to the statute on the subject, he found that for a misdemeanor there were five peremptory challenges allowed. Now here were three misdemeanors in one indictment. Would the Court allow fifteen peremptory challenges to the defendant?

The Recorder—No, Sir, only five.

Mr. Ashmead—Well, we must bow to the decision of the Court.

Mr. McKeon, (who is associated with Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, in the trial of the case,) addressing the Court, said that he had never, in his experience, heard of such a thing as a counsel's asking the Court how he should try a defendant's case.

Mr. Ashmead, being disposed to be a little jocular, reminded Mr. McKeon that, great as his experience was, he had not arrived yet at the end of learning. He might, before this trial was ended, learn something new, which might be of advantage to him.

Mr. Sedgwick said that Mr. Ashmead's proposition to separate one crime into three parts was hitherto unheard of.

Mr. Ashmead retorted that, as it stood, the indictment was a sort of trinity—three in one.

The Recorder announced again that there could be only five challenges, and the trial proceeded, Mr. Ashmead challenging each juror. Six were set aside for having formed an opinion. The prosecution interposed two peremptory challenges, and the defence their quota of five. The following were the Jury sworn to try "The Alligator:"

Charles L. Stewart,	Timothy P. McEvoy,
Thomas Dowdell,	James McCann,
Charles Whitlock,	Frederic W. Herring,
John Finnigan,	Wm H. Phillips,
Thomas T. Hanna,	Wm. J. Lyon,
John Bogert,	Michael Henry.

Mr. Sedgwick briefly opened the case. He would only trouble the Jury with a few words to intimate the character of the libel. Mr. Branch was charged with having written, printed and published a false, scandalous and defamatory article on Daniel F. Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, with intent to injure their character and provoke them to a breach of the peace. Unless the private character of our citizens could be protected by law, there was nothing more calculated than such libels as these to provoke breaches of the peace, and unless the law stepped in to redress them the libeled parties would be soon found taking the law into their own hands. The libel for which he would prove Mr. Branch was responsible was one of the most aggravated character. It had in it more venom and had caused more unhappiness to families and the public than any libel he had ever known. A lady's reputation was involved in it, which, unless it was shown to be false, was blasted forever. There were only two things the defendant could do. He must first prove that his charge is true, and in addition to that he must prove he published it not maliciously, but for justifiable ends. Otherwise the Jury must find him guilty.

Mr. Sedgwick then called as his first witness *E. E. Anderson*, who deposed that he rented a room at No. 128 Nassau-street from the 7th of June to the 7th of July to Mr. Branch, and that the *Alligator* was sold there during that period; Mr. Branch paid the rent, and was the responsible party.

Mr. J. S. Risley was next examined. He testified that after July 7 he rented a room to Mr. Branch, who took possession of it July 18, at No. 114 Nassau-street; the *Alligator* was sold there; Mr. Branch paid the rent, and was the responsible party.

Joseph Dowling, being examined, said: I am Inspector of the Sixth Ward; I purchased No. 12 of the *Alligator* at Branch's office, No. 128 Nassau-street; it was sold to me by Mr. Branch's clerk; I marked the date of the purchase on the paper; it was the same copy of the paper now shown; Mr. Branch was not in the office at the time.

John P. Hawes deposed that he was a clerk in the Mayor's office; had purchased No. 12 of the *Alligator* at Branch's office.

These witnesses proved the sale of the number of the paper containing the alleged libel.

Daniel Adee examined: Deposed that he conducted a printing office at 211 Centre-street; Mr. Branch called on him three months since, and engaged him to print a newspaper for him; he did print it notil within the last two weeks; it was called *Stephen H. Branch's Alligator*; No. 12 was printed in my establishment; Mr. Branch paid me himself for the printing of it.

Ambrose S. Taylor deposed that he was foreman for Mr. Adee; Branch handed him copy for the articles to be set in type for the *Alligator*; he handed him the copy for No. 12.

John Pritchard testified that he was foreman of the sheet-room of Mr. Adee's establishment. He delivered the impressions of every paper, up to No. 15, to Mr. Branch. The average number of copies struck off was about 3,000.

Wm. McRea said he was clerk for Mr. Branch, at No. 114 Nassau-street. Previous to the 13th of July he performed the same duty at No. 128 Nassau-street. His business was to sell the *Alligator* for Mr. Branch.

The printing and publishing of the paper being now proved, some excitement was occasioned in Court by Mr. Sedgwick's calling Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann to the stand. After his Honor was sworn, but before he commenced his testimony, Mr. Sedgwick read to the Jury a portion of the article in question alleged to be libelous. Mayor Tiemann then deposed as follows: I am the present Mayor of the City of New-York; I was a Governor of the Almshouse in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Mr. Sedgwick said that was all he had to ask of his Honor, and passed the Mayor over to Mr. Ashmead for cross-examination.

Mr. Ashmead very strongly demurred. He wished to defer the cross examination to a future time, when he could more conveniently introduce it.

Mr. McKeon, for the prosecution, forcibly objected.

Mr. Ashmead argued that, to introduce a cross-examination of the Mayor at that stage of the proceedings, would anticipate his defence, and tend to prejudice his cause, inasmuch as there were collateral matters, the knowledge of which he did not wish to put the prosecution in possession, which he should be compelled to expose if he must now proceed to the cross-examination.

The Recorder smoothed the difficulty by stating to Mr. Ashmead that he must proceed with the cross-examination of the Mayor at once, on the principal charge as to the truth or falsity of the statements in the alleged libel, but might omit if he pleased, for the present time, all matters having a collateral bearing.

Mr. Ashmead accordingly proceeded with the cross-examination of the Mayor.

Cross-examined—I was a Governor of the Alms-House three years; Mr. Draper was also a Governor during a part of my time; so was Mr. Bell; Mrs. Lee was Matron while I was there; the Assistant-Matron was Mrs. Bottner; I was acquainted with her, but not before I was Governor; I have read the article in the *Alligator*; it is false—not entirely false; there are some portions based on truth; all that portion read to the Jury by Mr. Sedgwick, is false; of that portion which was not read, and which has not yet been put in evidence, there is a basis of truth.

Mr. Ashmead read the balance of the article to the Jury, so that it might be put in evidence.

Mayor Tiemann—In the first place, this person (the "friend" mentioned in the article) was visiting the Island every week; I do not know his name; this lady told me that her son was out West, and wanted to come to the City; she asked me to lend her $40 to bring him on; I lent her the money as I have lent other women on the Island; all the truth in the story about the dress is this, that I gave her $2 to repair a dress that my son spoiled in treading on it; I never gave her any jewelry, nor any furniture nor any money to buy it with.

Q.—You say you gave her $40?

Mayor Tiemann—I said I lent it to her.

Q.—Well, you lent it. Did you ever lend her any any other money? A.—On two occasions I did; I lent her $15; I think it was to send her mother away into the country; and another time $10—I don't know what for.

Q.—You say about furniture—that you never bought her any, or gave her money to buy it with? A.—I did not; when I left the Island her room was more poorly furnished, I believe, than that of any other matron; it is customary for the Governors occasionally to go into the matrons' rooms to see if any furniture is wanted; I have been into this Assistant-Matron's room perhaps once or twice a month; I did not go into her chamber, only into her sitting-room; I do not remember going into her chamber at any time; I never took any liberties with her; I never kissed her or sought to do so; I don't know that I know a gentleman named John Waters; I might know him if I saw him; I never told anybody I'd kissed Mrs. Bottner; there was a person who came to me from her whom she wanted an appointment to some situation; I told him I would use my interest to get him a situation, but I never told him that he must keep quiet as to who sent him to me; I never said he must not tell who sent him; I never told him if he did it would destroy my chances to be elected Mayor.

Q.—Did any of the Governors of the Almshouse inquire of you in respect to any intimacy with the Assistant Matron long before the publication of the alleged libel, and did you enter into any explanation in respect to it?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, on the ground that it would be hearsay testimony. Sustained by the Recorder. Exception taken by Mr. Ashmead.

Cross examination resumed—I had a conversation with this matron since the publication of the libel, but it was in the presence of other parties; these were Mr. Tappan, the Warden, Governors Smith, Bell and Draper; I saw her twice, but always in the presence of other parties.

Q.—This article charges you with procuring a place for her boy. Did you do so? A.—I did; and I have done so for others; it was a part of my duty to procure places for boys on the island.

Q—You say that you interdicted from coming into the island a party who in this article is called a "friend." Do you know his name? A.—I do not; Governor Pinckney spoke to me once about my intimacy with this matron; it was a year ago; he said a man had been to him with a curious story about my intimacy in this matter. He asked me if there was any truth in it; I told him no; I don't remember that I never told anybody that I had taken any liberities with her or kissed her. (To Mr. McKeon)—I was Chairman of a Committee on Randall's Island, and it was a part of my duty to find places for the boys of the Island as well as the matron's boys; the matron's rooms are furnished by the Governors; when a piece of furniture is wanted an application is made to the Governors and is referred to the Committee with power to investigate whether it is necessary; if necessary, it is then furnished by the Committee, if not, it is procured by the Matrons at their own expense; a large amount of Committee business devolved on me as Chairman of the Committee; I was constantly busy, and generally in the company of the Warden; I had very little time to accomplish anything that is set forth in this libel.

The next witness was Simeon Draper. He was examined by Mr. Sedgwick. He said that he had been a Governor of the Almshouse from May, 1849, to January, 1857; Mr. Bell was a Governor in 1856; he was now a Supervisor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ashmead—I read the article in the *Alligator* the day that it was published; as far as I know it is a LIE.

Mr. Ashmead here indignantly called the witness to order, for the want of courtesy which he had displayed in the use of the word "LIE."

Mr. Draper said he knew what he was about.

The Recorder said Mr. Draper was too old a hand to be taken unawares.

Mr. Ashmead still insisted that the word was very uncourteous.

Gov. Draper responded that he knew no difference between a lie and a falsehood. He then proceeded with his testimony. The Assistant-Matron was suspended but not dismissed; I suspended her myself; she was reinstated; Mr. Tiemann I believe suggested to her that she had better write an apologetic letter; she had three orphan children, and he thought that the Governors ought to overlook her offence; that offence was simply a neglect of duty; the Governors, in inspecting the buildings, have often to pass through were a matron sleeps to get to where she does her cooking; this may occur about once a week; Mrs. Bottner's furniture is about the same as the other matrons'; I have passed through her chamber, but never tarried there a minute; I've remained in her sitting-room five minutes at a time perhaps; the statement in Branch's article about me is all humbug; every person that I met suggested to me that it was time to stop such attacks on private character; when I had read it I wrote Mayor Tiemann a letter stating that Branch was either a lunatic who should be secured in an asylum, or a scoundrel who should be sent to the Penitentiary; I afterwards saw Mayor Tiemann and swore to an affidavit; I was not examined before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Sedgwick here said that the case for the prosecution was closed, but reserved his right to call Governor Bell, if he should appear in Court.

The case for the defence was then commenced.

John Waters, examined by Mr. Ashmead—I know Mayor Tiemann; I have known him a year ago last March; I have known Charlotte Bottner. Assistant Matron of Randall's Island, two years and a half; she once sent me with a note to Mayor Tiemann; he was not Mayor then; it was a year ago last March; he was one of the Governors of the Almshouse then; I took the note to Mr. Tiemann's store; Mr. Tiemann was there the second time I called, but not the first; the note was simply a direction to the number of his store, as he wanted to see me; I told him I was the gentleman Mrs. Bottner was speaking of; I wanted a situation on the Island as Warden; he said there were no vacancies, but he would get me a situation in the Custom-House; I said I would rather have a situation on the Island, and he replied that he would give me the first chance there was, and that he would do it for Mrs. Bottner's sake, but that I must not tell that I got acquainted with him through her, but must be sure to mention somebody else's name; I did not see Mr. Tiemann again till the Fall, when I called on him again about a situation on the Island; he then said he would give me the first chance, and cautioned me again not to tell how I got acquainted with him; he did not give me a situation, but gave me a letter to Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, telling me not to show his note to anybody except Mr. Morton; this was before the Mayor's election; Mr. Morton said he couldn't do anything till after the Mayor took his seat; I called after that again; he said he could do nothing for me; I saw Mayor Tiemann just before his election; he told me that Governor Pinckney had heard something concerning him and Mrs. Bottner, and told me again not to mention her name to anybody, and if I was all right in my secresy, I should certainly have a situation; I told him I would not say anything about it

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mrs. Bottner? Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick. Question allowed.

A.—Yes; in relation to Mayor Tiemann.

Q.—Did you communicate what you learned from her to Mr. Branch?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, and overruled by the Court.

Mr. Ashmead argued that such testimony was of very great importance, inasmuch as it would show that Mr. Branch had been informed that the statements which he published were true, and that that would clear him from the charge of any malicious design, or from that of pure fabrication. It had already been ruled that such testimony was proper.

The Recorder—The importance of a ruling in any Court depends on the Judge who rules it. If you refer to this Court, I say so especially. I ruled it—I will again sustain it; but if anybody else ruled it, I will rule it out.

Mr. Ashmead—Your Honor, that's candid; you may be right, and everybody else wrong. Mr. Ashmead proceeded to contend that the testimony was most proper, when the Recorder replied that any Judge who could so rule was unfit not only to sit in a Court of this City, but in any justice's court among the *Kamschatkalians*.

Mr. Ashmead then reduced his proposition to writing, as follows:

"I propose to show that the witness had a conversation with the defendant, and stated to him that he had received a narrative of certain occurrences from Mrs. Bottner, which had taken place between Mayor Tiemann and Miss Bottner, which he communicated to the defendant, and which the defendant published in his newspaper, and form the contents of the libel, and which evidence defendant offers for the purpose of proving the absence of a criminal mind, and to show the want of malice."

This was overruled by the Court, and an exception taken by Mr. Ashmead.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. McKeon, principally as to his whereabouts for the last eleven years, and as to his present means of getting a living. He was rather confused in his answers, but, on the whole, did not suffer much. He seemed from his own testimony to have been somewhat irregular in his mode of life.

Ann Price was the next witness. She said she had been intimate with Mrs. Bottner for a long time

Mr. Ashmead explained to the Court that his object in introducing her was to show that Mrs. Bottner had told her what was asserted in the libel, and that she had told Mr. Branch. As the Court, however, had overruled this testimony in the case of the last witness, he (Mr. Ashmead) had nothing to do but to draw His Honor's attention to this testimony, which would, of course, be overruled, and he would take an exception.

His Honor overruled the testimony, and an exception was taken.

On cross-examination, this lady stated that the last witness (Waters) was her brother.

George S. Ivans, was next called to the stand.

Mr. Ashmead said that he offered to prove by him that Mrs Bottner had told him all that was contained in the libel, and that he had told it to Mr. Branch.

The Recorder overruled this testimony as in the previous cases, on the ground that it was hearsay evidence, and Mr. Ashmead then took an exception.

The witness then being examined as to other points said: I have known Mrs. Bottner about three years; she is assistant matron of Randall's Island; I was in the habit of going to visit her; I had to cease my visits; I was prevented from going there by the captain of the boat that communicates with the Island.

Q.—What reason did the Captain give you for refusing to take you any longer to the Is and?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick. Objection sustained by the Court. Exception taken by Mr. Ashmead.

Cross-examined—I am an expressman, and have been so eight or nine years; my office is at No. 59 Broadway; I went to the Island sometimes once and sometimes twice a week; I have a family—a wife and two children; I reside at No. 19 Norfolk-street; I know Mr. Branch, and have done so for a month or so; I have never been to his office; I have met him on the street; also at No. 6 Attorney-street; I have met him in public houses within the last week; this was at the corner of Essex and Grand; I have read the libel; I saw him in Grand-street after the publication of the libel; I saw him before the publication in Attorney street; I have spoken to him both before and after the publication; I have known Waters for about two years, but am no connection of his; I have visited Waters and his sisters within the last two years quite often; our families are not intimate; they do not know each other; I never was at his shop, and don't know where it is.

Mr. Ashmead stated that he here closed the defendant's case

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mayor Tiemann, recalled—I heard the testimony of Waters with regard to an interview that he said I had with him.

The Recorder read the testimony of the Mayor at the request of counsel.

Mr. Ashmead objected to the reintroduction of the Mayor, he having already distinctly stated that he had never met Waters.

The Recorder thought it was but fair to allow the Mayor an opportunity to explain himself. It was matter of discretion with the Court.

Mr. McKeon wished to show that the witness Waters had stated a direct falsehood, and that he had never met the Mayor in the Park, as he had said. (Question allowed, and exception taken.)

Mayor Tiemann—I never had any such conversation with him; I could have very easily have given him an office if I had desired to stop his tongue.

Isaac Bell examined by Mr. Sedgwick—I was one of the Governors in 1856; I am now Supervisor; I have read the libel in question, and there is not one particle of truth in it as far as regards myself.

Mayor Tiemann a second time recalled—There is no truth in Waters' statement that I told him to keep secret that Mrs Bottner sent him to me; I never directly or indirectly intimated to him that it must be kept quiet.

The evidence on both sides being here closed, the Court adjourned till this morning. Mr. Sylvester S. Southworth, proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury*, who was Branch's bondsman on this charge, announced that he had canceled the bonds and surrendered him. A Mr. Tinn, of Hammersley-street, was proposed in his stead by Branch, but rejected by the Court as unqualified. Branch was given in charge of an officer, but subsequently found bail, and went on his way rejoicing. How it will fare with him to-day remains to be seen.

Sea and Ship News.

LATEST FROM THE LOWER BAY—THE SHIP SWALLOW AND HER CAPTAIN.—The ferry-boat *Cinderella* did not make her regular trip yesterday to the Lower Quarantine, in consequence of the storm and heavy sea in the bay. There are now 50 sail of vessels at that station, conspicuous among which are the splendid clippers *Swallow* and *Competitor*. The *Swallow* arrived at this port from Havana, July 22, in ballast, having been absent from the States since June 17, 1854, when she sailed hence for London, and made the run in 15 days. She has been once to Australia, once to India, and three voyages to China, during the four years of her absence. Her passage from London to Anjer, for a sailing vessel, the quickest on record, being 69 days from land to land, and 72 from city to city. She landed two cargoes of teas in London in perfect order. Her last passage from Shanghae to London occupied 98 days. On her final voyage from Macao to Havana, she took in 650 passengers, and landed in good health 642 of them, eight only having died on the voyage, which, considering the incompetency of the physicians on board, speaks well for the cleanliness of the ship. It is worthy of remark, that during the entire four years she has not cost her owners one dollar for repairs of damages. She was built in East Boston, and is owned in part by Captain TUCKER, who superintended her construction, and is her commander, and who, by the way, is as fine a specimen of the American seaman and gentleman as can be found.

While lying in the port of Shanghae, he was styled the Commodore by the American ship-masters in the port, and, on his sailing from thence, was saluted with a gun from every American vessel in the harbor, for which one in return for each was given by the *Swallow*. On the Fourth of July, in Havana, Captain TUCKER performed a feat which rather astonished the natives, as it was never before done by any merchant-vessel in that port. It being Independence day, the idea occurred to him of firing a National salute, and, accordingly, having two long twelves on board, at meridian, his chief officer, Mr. MORTON, opened the ports and blazed away. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, Commander C. H. KENNEDY, being outside the harbor, came in near to the More Castle and returned the salute. The Governor of the Island expressed his pleasure, and at the same time his surprise at the discipline necessary for such a performance on board a merchantman. The *Swallow* will probably be allowed to come up to the city in a few days.

A NEW STEAMER FOR CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Panama Railroad Company on Monday contracted for the building of a new steamer, to run in connection with the steamer *Columbus*, from Panama to San José de Guatemala, and stopping at intermediate ports. They are now under a contract with the several Central American States for the conveyance of the mails. Heretofore these mails have always been made up at the office of the American Consul in Panama. Hereafter the *Columbus* will not touch at San Juan del Sur, but only at the ports of Punta Arenas, Realejo, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, and San José de Guatemala. The Panama Railroad Company has recently made contracts with the following governments for the transportation of the mails between Panama and the above named ports: Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala; and hereafter the mails will be made up at Panama, at the respective consulates of the republics.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia steamship Company have purchased the steamship *Vigo*, 2,000 tons, to ply between New-York and Liverpool, in their long established line. She sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ult., and arrived at this port last evening. She takes the place of the *City of Baltimore*, which vessel was detained in Halifax by an accident to her machinery. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail for Liverpool on the 12th inst.

We have received Supplement No. 4, for Aug. 2, being additions and corrections to the New-York *Marine Register*, by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co. Also, No 2, for Aug. 1, of the Supplement, giving additions and corrections to the New-York *Marine Register*, or *American Lloyds*, published by Messrs. TAYLOR, HARTSHORN & KING.

The squadron of the New-York Yacht Club rendezvous at Whitestone to-morrow, the 4th of August, under the command of Com. EDGAR. They thence proceed up the Sound to Newport, stopping probably at New-London on the way. At Newport, they will decide upon their further progress. Among other places, Nahant and Boston are talked of, but nothing will be determined upon till their arrival at Newport. Bremen line, which was advertised to sail on the 17th of July is now in her fourteenth day, and is fully due at this port.

ARRAIGNMENT ON A CHARGE OF BURNING A SHIP AT SEA.—CONRAD EMMEL, ALONZO WORDEN, AUGUSTUS HARMON and GEORGE E. AUSTIN, the four seamen charged with setting fire to the whaling ship *Cortes*, at sea, were brought before United States Commissioner A. L. CUSHMAN, in Boston, on Monday morning, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. In the absence of United States District-Attorney WOODBURY, their examination was postponed until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and until that time they were committed to jail.—*Boston Journal.*

The hull of the American vessel *Gilchrist*, in which a fire recently took place at Havre, was sold by auction in that port for 12,800f rancs.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Custom-House Appointments—Presidential Movements—Remodeling the Executive Departments—The Missouri Election, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Lord NAPIER held a protracted conference with Secretary CASS to-day, and altered slightly his dispatches to Governor DOUGLASS, to be forwarded by Mr. NUGENT. His lordship also inquired anxiously after the new Minister from Nicaragua, who is now closeted with Gen. YRISSARI in Brooklyn. Lord NAPIER leaves here to-morrow for Newport.

Secretary COBB will dispose of the New-York Custom-House appointments and removals to-morrow. There are about twenty changes to be made, including clerks, assistant inspectors and weighers.

Señor MOLINO left yesterday for New-York, to be absent several weeks.

Postmaster-General BROWN is expected home to-morrow.

The enormous receipts at the New-York Custom-House ($260,000) on Saturday, and the previous gradual increase, satisfies Secretary COBB that he will not have to negotiate the ten millions of the authorized loan not yet advertised. The ten millions for which proposals have been asked, will be negotiated as advertised.

The movements of the several Presidential candidates now feeling the popular pulse in the Northwest, are anxiously watched *here* by the "can't-get-away" aspirants. Senator SLIDELL, Senator BRIGHT, and the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, are trying their luck on the broad prairies towards sunset, while General JEFF DAVIS has been making considerable headway among the down-easters.

I understand that there is a plan on foot here for remodeling the Executive Departments of the Government and abolishing the *bureau* system. The present enormous expenditures of the Federal Government are said to be attributable principally to the bureau system, the heads of which estimate their relative importance by the amount of money they can spend.

The returns from the Missouri elections are anxiously looked for here, and particularly from the St. Louis district. The effort to defeat F. P. BLAIR, Jr., has been one which enlisted strongly the sympathies of Mr. BUCHANAN and many of the old political associates of his father. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, British Consul at Norfolk, has been tendered the appointment of Consul General at Venice, which he probably will accept.

The Postmaster-General returns here next week

The following named officers have been ordered to the frigate *Sabine*, which is to be the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron: Commander THORBURN; Lieutenants Woodhull, McDonough, Creighton, Gibson, Newman, McCann; Fleet Surgeon, Greene; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Harrison; Assistant-Surgeon, Bertolette; Purser, Steele; Master, Bradford; Chaplain, John Blake; Boatswain, Atkinson; Gunner, Cooper; Sailmaker, Jones.

The following officers are ordered to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, fitting for the Pacific Squadron: Commander—LOCKWOOD. Lieutenants—Bryant, Lowrey, Livingston, McCartney. Surgeon—Williams. Assistant-Surgeon—Leming. Purser—Murray. Master—Buchanan. Acting Boatswain—Brisco. Assistant-Gunner—Willett. Carpenter—Knight. Sailmaker—Boutwell.

Commanders THORBURN and LOCKWOOD were affected by the Naval Retiring Board, but afterwards were restored to the active list.

The Colored Convention at New-Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The Colored Convention closed at 1 o'clock today. Resolutions were adopted for a law against the return of fugitive slaves; against the emigration of free colored persons, and in favor of sending colored children to the public schools; also, recommending the harboring of fugitive slaves, and of vigilance to avoid imposition. Mr. REMOND moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft an address to the Slaves of the South, recommending them to rise in their might and majesty for their own freedom. A warm discussion ensued and the motion was lost by a very small majority.

Michigan Military State Convention—Injury to Senator Chandler.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A State Military Convention assembled here today for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of laws giving proper encouragement to the formation of independent military companies.

Senator CHANDLER was seriously, though, it is believed, not dangerously injured, by the explosion of gas at his residence in this city, last evening.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug 2.

In the city proper, the American Judge of the Court of Appeals has 228 majority; and the American Clerk, 300. The American county officers are probably all elected by small majorities. Polls generally quiet. Capt. ROUSSEAU was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot while in a fight with Dr. STANDIFORD. The difficulty rose partly from an old grudge, and partly from politicall feeling.

Supposed Slaver at Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, August 3.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that the bark *Rawlings* has arrived at the Quarantine ground without papers, reporting herself from the Coast of Africa. Rumors are current that she has landed a cargo of Africans either on the coast of Cuba or Texas.

Navigation of the Canal by Steam.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The new steam canal-boat *P. L. Sternberg*, being the second one out, left here this afternoon for Rochester with a load of wheat. She makes about five miles an hour, and will return here on Friday next with the Governor, Canal Commissioners and other officials.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A third motion of want of confidence in Mr. BROWN'S new Ministry, was carried in the House of Assembly last night. A dissolution of Parliament is expected.

Movements of Southern Ocean Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, arrived from New-York at 10 o'clock last night.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S Line, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

A very heavy rain-storm, with which we were visited this afternoon, completely flooded the streets.

Naval.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The United States sloop-of-war *Constellation* from Key West, arrived to-day.

Arrival of the U. S. Sloop Jamestown.

The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, which has been long cruising in the Gulf, and whose crew had become very much enfeebled by their exposures to a tropical climate, arrived yesterday. She sailed from Key West on the 25th ult. The following is a list of her officers: C. H. KENNEDY, Commander; Geo. B. Balch, Samuel Edwards John W. Bennett, Stephen B. Luce, Elias K. Owens, Lieutenants; Marius Duvall, Surgeon; Thomas J. Charlton, Assistant Surgeon; Edward Dunn, Purser; Thomas S. Barnes, Master; Washington Irving, Jr., Captain's Clerk; Joseph A. Berr, Purser's Clerk; C. G. McCawley, First Lieutenant Marines; Wm. Laverry, Acting Boatswain; Benj. Bunker, Gunner; H. M. Loury, Carpenter; Robt. Hunter, Acting Sailmaker.

The only sickness on board are a few cases of fever and ague. She has not lost a man during the cruise, and there was but one case of yellow fever, and he recovered.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Final Passage of the Oaths Bill through the House of Commons.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIA BILL.

THE TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

Further Outbreaks in Asiatic Turkey.

OPERATIONS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Drooping.

The Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Esq., commander, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Halifax on the 11th July, arrived out at Liverpool at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 22d.

The *Ariel*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 23d.

The screw-steamship *Vigo* took the place of the *City of Baltimore*, and sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 21st of July.

The news by the *Persia* is of considerable importance.

On the 21st of July, in the House of Commons, the bill from the Lords, which admits Jews into Parliament, was finally passed, by a vote of 129 to 55.

The proceedings in the House of Lords on the 21st and 22d were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d, a debate took place between Sir C. G. LEWIS and Mr. DISRAELI on the financial condition of the country. The former showed that the appropriations were considerably in excess of the estimated revenue for the year, and the latter explained that the actual receipts were largely in excess of his estimates, and fully justified the appropriations that had been made. He believed that the finances of the country had never been in a more healthy condition than at present.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. A. S. FITZGERALD stated that the war-steamer *Cyclops* was on her way to Djidda, to demand ample compensation, and insist on the punishment of the parties concerned in the recent outbreak. The *Cyclops* was so heavily armed that she could execute any service. The Porte was notified that it was not sufficient to send a Pacha to Djidda, but measures must be taken to vindicate British *prestige* in the East. The Sultan had expressed his indignation at the outrage, and his firm determination to exact exemplary punishment for it. He had also placed at the disposal of the British Minister at Constantinople, 50,000 piastres, and announced his intention to confer a pension of upwards of £400 on the daughter of the French Vice-Consul, and the representative of the English Vice-Consul. The Pacha sent to Djidda was armed with full powers to act without a reference to Constantinople, and to declare martial law if necessary.

On the 23d, in the House of Lords, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by a majority of 24.

The India bill was finally passed. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY expressed a hope that in future the distinctions of caste in India would cease to exist.

The Earl of DERBY said Government would give indiscriminate and impartial protection to all creeds and religions, but would give no material assistance to any measure for converting the natives. He thought it would be most undesirable to attempt to remove the distinctions of caste, which were so interwoven with the principles and feelings of the Hindoo.

In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY stated that between January and the 20th of July, 17,000 troops had been sent to India. He added that Government was well aware of the great importance of striking an effective and final blow at the insurgents in the course of the ensuing cold season.

Mr. FORTESCUE asked Government whether they intended to adhere to, or depart from, the policy of their predecessors, with respect to the right of visiting ships suspected of slave-trading, and asked what course they intended to pursue on that subject.

Mr. FITZGERALD replied that the matter was under the consideration of Government, but he could not be expected to state what course they would take under circumstances which had not yet occurred. He had, however, every hope and belief, from the language of the American Government and the American Ambasssador, that the matter would shortly arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Lord PALMERSTON considered this reply unsatisfactory. More information ought to be given. From what had been stated by the United States Minister, he concluded there had been some completed transaction. He therefore asked what pretension had been given up, or what right conceded?

Mr. DISRAELI said there had been communications between the two Governments respecting the alleged acts of British cruisers, and these communications are now in abeyance. During that abeyance, the Government of the United States had made a friendly overture that Her Majesty's Government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration, which should accomplish all the objects that both Governments had in view, namely, to put down the Slave-trade without producing misunderstandings. Her Majesty's Government had accepted that offer, and they were now engaged in the consideration of a plan which they believed would satisfactorily accomplish all the objects that both parties desired.

The Ministerial White-bait Dinner, at Greenwich, anticipative of the adjournment of Parliament, was to take place on the day that the *

and on the 9th, all that remained alive crossed the Austrian frontier, half dead with hunger and fatigue.

India and China.

The Calcutta mail of the 19th June, with dates from Madras to June 25, arrived at Suez on the 17th July.

The forces under Sir HUGH ROSE retook Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours, on the 20th of June. The cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the enemy.

The Ranee of Jhansi is reported to have been killed.

Oude continued disturbed.

In Rohilcund all was tranquil.

The Calcutta import market was quiet. Supplies of exports small. Money market unchanged Sterling Exchange 2s. ¾d.@2s. 1d. for credits.

Hong Kong dates are to the 7th of June.

On the 20th of May the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho, mounting 138 guns and backed by a large body of troops, were attacked by the English and French gun-boats, and taken with trifling loss to the allies. The Chinese stood to their guns fairly.

The *Times* says the capture occupied two hours and the loss was 74 wounded and 12 killed, mostly French. The allied forces were advancing on Tienkin.

On the 23d the force commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool, and the squadron in excellent health and spirits.

Six hundred French troops, originally destined for Cochin China, were on their way to the Gulf of Pecheli.

At Canton, on the 2d June, an attempt was made, without any good effect, to rout the braves on the mountains in the vicinity.

Ningpo was in possession of the rebels, and the English merchants were on board the ship-of-war *Surprise*.

The French are said to have suffered severely by the explosion of a mine at the capture of the Pei-ho forts.

At Canton trade was almost at a complete stand-still.

At Hong Kong Exchange was quoted at 4s. 7d for credits.

At Shanghae (May 31) trade was unsettled by the news from Pei-ho. The new silk crop was favorably reported upon. Exchange, 6s. 1d. for for Bank bills; 6s. 1¼d.@6s. 2d. for credits.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that serious alarm was felt at Canton, and that quantities o goods were being sent to Hong Kong for safety. f

LONDON.

The Queen Goes to Cherbourg—The Fetes there—French Politics—The Peabody Dinner—The Swedish Nightingales—Toasts and Speeches—Thackeray and Photography.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 23, 1858.

The Queen certainly goes to Cherbourg on the 4th of August, there to meet that mysterious arbiter of the destinies of France, who is also believed by so many people, and those not the least intelligent of her Majesty's subjects, to be at this moment the arbiter, as well, of the destinies of England. The idea which was at first entertained, of providing her Majesty with a special squadron of honor, has been abandoned, it having been felt that nothing short of a colossal fleet would suffice to defeat any attempt at treachery on the part of the "magnanimous ally of England," and that it would be exceedingly unbecoming in the Queen to present herself as the Emperor's guest, in a guise significant of suspicions, which, if well founded, should have forbidden her acceptance of the invitation. Vessels, representative of almost all the squadrons of Europe, will be present at the "inauguration" of the sternest outwork of France, and I see it announced in the *Monsteur de la Flotte* that an American corvette will bring over the boys of our naval school to look upon the spectacle of a naval display, which, I trust, we may never have occasion to emulate. Let us hope that the Government have not selected the oldest and poorest vessel in our fleet—but have abandoned the precedent set by venerable usage, and most faithfully followed in the case of the *San Jacinto*, which came out "to witness the operations of the Baltic fleet, in 1854," and lay all Summer a-mending in the harbors of England, while the "Baltic fleet" sailed about, doing nothing particular in that Northern sea. Seventy members of Parliament (which august body is now dashing off work at a tremendous rate, in anticipation of a prorogation next week) will accompany their Sovereign and share her fate. If anything could reconcile Englishmen to a sudden capture of their Queen, it would perhaps be the certainty that in losing her they would also part with so much of the "collective wisdom." Of course, nobody seriously expects that NAPOLEON III. means toasted cheese and a trap, when he holds out a review and a ball to VICTORIA, but the public feeling of England is as far from being reassured in regard to the immediate intentions of the Emperor, as it is from being doubtful in regard to the ultimate objects of the fortification of Cherbourg. And it must be owned that the arguments of those who would persuade us of the impossibility of any Napoleonic outbreak against England, are drawn rather from the contemplation of human nature in general than from a particular study of the character of the actual Emperor of the French. He can have no reason for retraining from any act of perfidy towards England which should not have restrained him from the *coup d' état*—and if he should be *successful* in a descent upon the English shores, even to the extent of "humiliating" Britain, we may be very sure that the "public opinion" of Europe would as easily forgive the one as it has already forgiven the other "little irregularity." This the Emperor himself very probably understands, and the English are, therefore, perfectly right in assuming an attitude of "amiable preparedness" towards this "friendly" potentate, who has just asked their monarch to come over and see how thoroughly armed he is for inflicting that "blow at the heart of her dominions," which his uncle and exemplar all his life long desired to strike, and died regretting the sad fate that had withheld his imperial arm from its mission. Of the wonderful preponderance in *immediately available means of maritime warfare* which France has acquired during the reign of the present Emperor, a pamplet which has just been issued here, and of which I send you a copy, will give you an excellent notion. It comes from the writer whose "circular" of June 5th I forwarded to you at that time, and, like that circular, it is published under the auspices of one of the leading men of England, a noble Marquis, long and widely known for his patriotism, capacity and statesman-like good sense.

If diplomatists were wiser than their neighbors, however, we might be convinced that Europe need fear no war while NAPOLEON III shall live and reign, by the speech which our Minister at Paris, Mr. MASON, last night delivered in the presence of a numerous and brilliant company assembled, on Mr. PEABODY'S invitation, at the Star and Garter, n Richmond. If by an unforeseen conjunction of circumstances, Mr. PEABODY were deprived of the generous pleasure which he might have enjoyed in bringing his countrymen together about his hospitable board on the Fourth of July, he has since made amends to himself for that accident by two most successful banquets, the one given at the Crystal Palace, on Friday, July 9th, to a company of about fifty persons, including Mr. DALLAS and his family, and the other last night, to a still larger circle which Mr. DALLAS was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from attending, but which was on the whole, I think, as pleasant as any public dinner (if such it can be called) can be conceived to be. I missed the Crystal Palace dinner in consequence of my participation, on that night, in the "festivities" of Cremorne, upon which *Punch* and his peers are still working away with such indefatigable moral indignation. On that occasion the liberal host had provided his guests with admissions to the Royal Italian Opera Concert, at the Palace, as a "whet before dinner," and yesterday he brought down from London, for our particular delectation, the "National Swedish Singers," a "Band of Brothers" who wear the most astonishing breeches, and sing delightfully, with rich unisonous effects of choral music quite indescribable. I inclose you a programme of the melodies, which may perhaps stimulate some adventurous Barnum to engage the corps in question for the pleasure of Gotham. Their singing is really most original, unique, and agreeable, and I can compare it only to that choral singing which in the Russian churches takes the place of the organ. Dinner was served at about 7½ o'clock, according to a very sumptuous and elegant bill of fare, of which I carefully put a copy in my pocket for the edification of my summer stricken and lazy countrymen, and as carefully lighted therewith my last cigar, on the way into town. But Mr. PEABODY'S fame as an Amphitryon needs no trumpeting, and you may take my word for it, that the dinner was worthy of the host, the scene and the company. This element of the festivity was made up of about thirty Britons, and twice as many Americans. Two stately ladies represented the two nations on either hand of the host—the place of honor being conceded, of course, to America, in the person of Mrs. MASON, whose husband in turn supported Britannia, as represented by the Countess Dowager of Glasgow, the daughter of the agriculturist, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, who long enjoyed the friendship and confidence of General WASHINGTON The "toasts" of the evening were few in number quietly and felicitously proposed by Mr. PEABODY, and responded to with unusual brevity and point by the guests whom he delighted to honor. Mr. MASON took the opportunity of professing his belief in the pacific character and intentions of NAPOLEON III., and uttered some very hearty and cordial expressions of good will towards England. The "City of London" was summoned up by the Hon. Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, in a very characteristic speech, and obeyed the summons by its Lord Mayor, Sir R W. CARDER, who disclaimed the responsibility which Mr. KENNEDY, somewhat oblivious of municipal distinctions, had put upon him, of presiding over "one-tenth of the virtue and more than one-tenth of the vice of England," and said some very appropriate things of America, and of Mr. PEABODY, in a very manly and appropriate way. SIR EMERSON TENNENT acknowledged a sentiment in honor of "Commerce," with a frank and cordial declaration of what every person who knows England knows to be the fact, that "all classes of Englishmen wish good and only good to the great Republic, their nearest friend and most natural ally." He gave in conclusion, the health of our host, with a eulogy which the company confirmed by the heartiest of responses. A very effective "magnification" of the Press was evoked from Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, by a high eulogium passed upon that journal—and your readers will I hope be gratified, though they ought not to be surprised, to find that the TIMES of the New World is rapidly being recognized in this country as the legitimate representative of American journalism. Mr. RAYMOND was followed by Mr. SAMPSON, of the London *Times*, and the speeches of the evening, having been neither too few nor too many, were brought to a pleasant close by some entertaining observations from Mr. Consul-General CAMPBELL, in response to Mr. PEABODY, and from Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS, of BARING Brothers, in honor of that sex of which no man knows better than he the honorable worth. To the society of the ladies was the next and natural transition, and with that general flutter of agreeable conversation which always follows a successful dinner, the company broke up and returned to London. Besides those whom I have mentioned above, the invitation of Mr. PEABODY was acknowledged by representatives of every part of our country. The names of Judge PUTNAM, of Massachusetts; of Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, Mr. JEROME, Mr. LAWRENCE, Mr. HURLBUT, Mr. FITZHUGH, and Mr. CROPSEY, of New-York, occur to me at the moment, with those of Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, M. P., (shortly about to visit us over the water,) Mr. MACKENNON, M. P.; Mr. LAMSON and Mr. SOWERBY, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, among our British friends. For those whose presence I may have overlooked, they must forgive the omission in consideration of the dazzling effect of the more fair and formidable part of the society upon the mental vision of a bachelor. I shall forward you, next week, a complete list of the company. From so pleasant a banquet, the transition to a bitter dish of personal scandal is not, perhaps, very natural, but the exigencies of the Post-Office know no law, and I do not wish to let the "Thackeray difficulty" cross the Atlantic unexplained. You will find in the *Saturday Review* of last week a most biting and rasping article under the caption of "Gentleman Authors," in which the author of the *Virginians* is rather severely handled, *apropos* of a recent imbroglio with one Mr. YATES. As the matter has thus become public property, it is a fit subject for a "brief morality." Mr. YATES and Mr. THACKERAY were fellow-members of the "Garrick Club," to which the better class of London Bohemians mainly resort; but they had, I believe, no particular personal relations of any sort. Mr. YATES being thus familiarized with the person and external ways of Mr. THACKERAY, availed himself of the columns of a small weekly newspaper, hight the *Town-Talk*, to publish therein what the *Saturday Review* calls a "photograph" of the illustrious novelist. I inclose you a copy of the journal, and you will agree with me that the picture is by no means an agreeable one. It is, in fact, just such a picture as no wise man would willfully bring under the inspection of any "friend" subject to the natural infirmities of human feeling—for it is a *caricature with resemblance*.

But Mr. THACKERAY forgot the wisdom of his own social lessons in the wrath of the moment, and wrote Mr. YATES a rather fierce and intemperate letter, demanding an apology. Mr. YATES replied, acknowledging that he regretted giving offence to Mr. THACKERAY, but that he could not possibly "retract or apologize" in the face of a letter such as he had just received. Thereupon Mr. THACKERAY carried the case before the Committee of the Garrick Club, where it was taken up warmly by Mr. DICKENS, (I regret to say,) in antagonism to Mr. THACKERAY, vehemently discussed, and finally decided by a vote requesting Mr. YATES' resignation. Of course, the natural consequence of all this is, that everybody has now read what scarcely anybody had else ever seen; and that the *Saturday Review*, speaking with the authority it has already acquired, reads Mr. THACKERAY a lesson on good temper, and bids him reflect that he is, of all men, the least entitled to complain of being photographed, since he is chief among the "literary lecturers" who sell their faces for money, and go about the country as it were in a caravan. This scourging of the lecturer is not altogether undeserved, and may be of use, perhaps, on our side of the Atlantic; but bitterly must it be regretted that literature should be aspersed by such petty and pitiful quarrels among her votaries. The Dickens scandal I have already explained before; and of the far more dark and dangerous Bulwer scandal I shall have something, perhaps, to say in my next. H.

PARIS.

Slave-trade and British Philanthropy—The Emigration System—The Regina Cœli—The Coolie Trade—Feeling on the Subject in France—British Selfishness Analyzed—The Claim to Sovereignty of the Seas—The Position of Mr. Mason.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Ju y 19, 1858.

To-day some documents and facts which have been brought to my notice, induce me to lay aside the lighter subjects of correspondence for a consideration of some questions of great international importance. In the first place, I wish to say a word in defence of France on the subject of the Slave-trade. I wish to protest energetically, in a spirit of impartiality, against the use which is made by the Governments of England and the United States of the French African emigration system as an excuse for their own shortcomings, whatever they may be. The American Secretary of State and the English Foreign Secretary have both declared, the first in a late State paper and the second on the floor of Parliament, that this French system was, in effect, a revival of the Slave-trade, that it was so like the Slave-trade that it might be called a distinction without a difference.

Is this very grave charge against the French Government founded on fact? Every man who knows the French Government and the French people of 1858, must know that it is not. It was not necessary for the Count WALEWSKI to assure the American Minister of the "perfect morality" of the system. With the present spirit of the French people, a revival of the Slave-trade would be so repugnant to the moral sense of the country, that it is quite safe to say no Government would be popular which would dare take such an initiative. Such an act would be in direct opposition to the laws, the habits, and the feelings of the nation. It is many years since the French Government repudiated Slavery, as contrary to the universal ideas of equality which obtain among its people. At the present moment all classifications of color are inhibited, as well by the law as by the public sense. The negro here takes rank with the white man, and enjoys in full the same privileges and the same protection under the laws. Moreover, this position is not granted him grudgingly; his equality is regarded as so much a matter of course that it would be more unusual to hear it questioned than the contrary. The position awarded him by the law is also conceded him by common consent in society. In fine, France is the country, of all others, in which the principle of equality between man and man is most cherished and most observed. The country is democratic to the core, from the chief of state down to the peasant; but it is very little republican.

The French are a military, unmercantilish and chivalric people, fond of glory, and jealous to the last degree of the good opinion of surrounding nations. Is it, therefore, in harmony with these facts—is it at all probable that the French Government, in organizing its present emigration system, ever dreamed of reviving the Slave-trade? The proposition is absurd. And not less absurd and unfair is the declaration of the English Foreign Secretary, that, as between the two systems, it is "a distinction without a difference." The careful manner in which the emigration system has been organized on the African coast, demonstrates to any one willing to be convinced, that the idea of initiating a system that could be allied to the Slave-trade, was never thought of by the French Government. There is, in fact, an immense difference between the two systems—so immense that while the one is condemned alike by the law and the moral sense of all Christian nations as the wickedest of crimes, the other is a beneficent and unobjectionable one. For who will contend for a moment that men withdrawn from the wretched state of existence which prevails on the African coast, and placed in the midst of an enlightened and Christian nation which entertains ideas of equality such as are entertained in France, even though they occupy the position of indented servants, will not be, in every point of view, bettered in their moral and material condition?

The laborers thus far brought from the coast of Africa into the French colonies were hired from the Republic of Liberia, *where every man is free*, and could not, therefore, be purchased as slaves, or as prisoners taken in war. The Negroes found on board the *Regina Cœli* were shipped at Monrovia, and, therefore, could not have been forced from their country. It is true that the English say that President BENSON received from the French Captain a bribe of $1,600; but this is no doubt a calumny, which the honorable President of the Republic will contradict as soon as it reaches him. According to the terms of the French system, the selections of emigrants are made from among freemen, under the eye of a Commissioner appointed expressly for this service, and no man is to be taken until the fact of his freedom is proved. (This regulation applies to other parts of the coast than the Republic of Liberia.) The enrolments are made under preëstablished conditions, which secure to the emigrant all the necessary guarantees, in the matter of transportation, personal treatment, limitation of his term of engagement, and facilities for returning to his country at the end of his engagement, should he desire it. Moreover, with the fidelity with which all French public functionaries execute the laws placed under their charge, there is no danger of abuses.

But the English Government has objected to the system, because they say it may prove an indirect obstacle to the total extinction of the Slave-trade, founding the objection upon the asserted assimilation of the emigrant system with the traffic in slaves. The French very justly deny that their system can exert any such influence, since it is totally dissimilar to the Slave system, and may indeed be made to take the place of that system.

Let us look now a moment at the conduct of the British Government on this question of the Slave-trade. This Government, which assumes to itself all the humanity, all the virtue, all the magnanimity on this subject, which proclaims itself the sole defence of the weak against the strong—what are its acts? When asked by the French Minister in what light they considered the African Emigration scheme, the English Cabinet replied, 'We do not approve of the scheme, because we fear it may offer a barrier to the total extinction of the Slave-trade; but we cannot interfere in the matter so long as we continue to supply our colonies with hands by the Coolie trade." In other words, "We dare not be so inconsistent in the face of all the world, as to object to your system while we carry on a similar one." But this Coolie-trade, according to one of the Bishop-Peers, is equal, in the inhumanity with which it is conducted, to the "middle passage;" he denounced it as resembling in all its features, the worst horrors of the Slave-trade—a state of things which results from the defective organization of the system, and the little care extended to it by the Home Government. Here we see the false philanthropy, the downright hypocrisy, of the British Cabinet in a strong light.

But this is not all. A new fact has been developed which unfolds to the world in a still stronger light this dissembling, mercantilish hypocrisy. Since the commencement of the war in India England has actually proposed to France, (*simply to save the latter from the appearance of being engaged in the Slave-trade on the African coast,*) to transfer her operations from Liberia to India, to relinquish the black trade for the Sepoy trade! The fact stands recorded in an official printed letter from M. WALEWSKI to Mr. MASON. England proposes to furnish France, not negroes, but white men—her prisoners of war taken in India! England proposes to engage in the business of waging war in order to catch stout fellows to carry down to the coast to sell to the French! And if the French demand for Sepoy laborers should be large, we should see no doubt a prisoner-catching war waged in India that would put to the blush all the combined wars of the black Princes of the Congo coast together!

Is it at all strange then that France, the whole world, should feel outraged, revolted, at seeing the abuse recently poured forth in the British Parliament against France and Spain on the subject of the Slave-trade? With the most sanctimonious hollow-heartedness England declaims against the Slave-trade as the last of crimes, abuses those nations and all nations not willing to make every sacrifice for its suppression, and then, asserting that the French emigration system *is* a barrier in the way of suppression, says to France, "We are sorry you have engaged in this scheme, but since we are engaged in a similar one on the Chinese coast, we can't object!" Then she adds, "Now let us come to an arrangement. It looks bad for you to carry black men from the African coast; it encourages the Spaniards and the Americans in a continuance of the Slave-trade. Come to the India coast and get your laborers from us, and then we will join and stop those fellows from carrying off negroes from the African coast." After the intemperate denunciations of the French system which were pronounced in the House of Lords, can hypocrisy further go?

No! All England's philanthropy revolves on the point of a piece of Sheffield cutlery, her disinterestedness is purely mercantile, her abuse of others is but a blind. Her principal object in maintaining a large armed force on the African coast is the interest of her commerce; the increased force in the Cuban waters had the same object in view. By inspecting the ships of other nations, she may now and then detect a slaver, it is true; but by these visits she detects something of far greater importance to her—the nature of the commerce her rivals are carrying on. It is English commerce that is in play, not the welfare of the poor negro. The negro is but the pretext. Moreover, the slaves she captures on the high seas are carried as "emigrants" to her own colonies. There were two reasons, therefore, why the House of Commons, a few days ago, voted with such a large majority against Mr. HUTT'S motion for the withdrawal of the cruisers on the African and Cuban stations—first the good of England; and second, the harm it enabled her to do to others. Mr. FITZGERALD urged the fear of seeing the Slave-trade revive, and drive back anew the civilization which has commenced to develop itself on the African coast. But this argument of the Minister was only for the ears of the British Abolitionists, who must have their consciences satisfied. He made another argument to the House, which found a much heartier response in the secret pre-occupations of that body. He showed that, under the protection of the cruisers, a regular commerce, of which all the profits would fall to the benefit of England, was establishing itself on the western coast of Africa; particularly was this true of the commerce in cotton, which was taking on a considerable development. A small borough on that coast had raised and exported more bales of cotton last year than did the whole United States sixty years ago. In this fact England foresees an enfranchisement which she hugs more dearly to her heart than the enfranchisement of the negroes—that of dependence on the United States for the life of her manufactures. Was there not in this consideration enough to decide an English Chamber in persevering in all the sacrifices which philanthropy imposes on England?

Look a moment at the operation of this Slave-trade crusade on the coast of Africa. There is not an honest vessel of commerce trading on that coast, no matter what flag she may bear, which is not stopped by the English cruisers, forced to tell from whence she came, whither she is bound, the ports she proposes to touch at, and to expose her books in which are detailed at length the operations in which she is engaged. These facts are carefully noted down, according to a direction to be found in the admiralty books, and they are collated at the home office as so many precious facts in the interest of English commerce. Suppress the cruisers, this valuable source of information will disappear with the control of the English officers, all nations will have direct relations with the African populations, and the monopoly which is now the property of the English marine will be destroyed. Does not this fact explain again the immense sacrifice of money England is willing, ever willing to make in its philanthropic efforts for the suppression of the Slave-trade?

I need not ask, ought this state of things to be allowed to continue? Ought this surveillance, this inquisition, this monopoly of the police of the high seas—by which England profits in order to surprise the secrets of commerce of other nations—be permitted to go on under the name of philanthropy, or any other name? Is England to be permitted to fix her damning pretext of philanthropy on whatever parts of the globe's surface she may deem essential to her commercial prosperity, and then, by setting up an inquisition on the deck of every ship that ventures within the prescribed limits, drive all rival commerce from those waters.

The United States contests this assumed right of England, and in all probability is on the eve of a complete emancipation from it. But the European Powers are not so fortunate, for the maritime treaty of 1833, concluded with most of the European States under the plea of philanthropy on the part of England, still exists, and contains as one of its clauses—the most important to England—that they may always arrest a vessel on the high seas on a suspicion of her calling, and "must draw up on the spot an exact description of the vessel and her cargo." The conduct of the United States will aid materially in liberating the European States from this treaty of 1833, sprung upon them under the disguise of philanthropy as well as the monstrous treaty of 1841, on the same subject; for England, after abandoning the right of search as regards American vessels, will certainly not claim the right against the vessels of other countries. This whole question, then, as regards European States, is soon to come up again for discussion, opened as it is by the firm tone of the American Government; and then English diplomacy, standing unmasked before the nations, will inevitably succumb. Without doubt England will not renounce, without a struggle, her former diplomatic conquests; but the events that are passing to-day between her and the United States demonstrate that she knows how to renounce, even to the most ingenious conceptions of her philanthropy, when encountered by firm and decided adversaries.

In connection with this subject there is an important correction to make in regard to the apparent point of veracity which has sprung up between the American Minister at Paris and the English Cabinet. A few weeks ago Lord GODERICH demanded, in his place in the House, whether it was true, as stated by Mr. MASON, that the English Government had sanctioned the French African Emigration system. Mr. FITZGERALD, for the Ministry, declared that they had not, and that Mr. MASON was mistaken in making that statement. Now, the fact is that Mr. MASON never said so. In conformity to the wish of his Government, Mr. MASON demanded of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs whether the English Government had objected, or were going to object, to the French emigration scheme; or to use his exact language, whether vessels thus engaged would be treated by England as slavers? Count WALEWSKI replied in the negative. He said that England regarded the scheme unfavorably, but that so long as she was herself engaged in the Coolie trade, she could not and would not object to their system.

There is a wide gulf between "sanction" and "will not object." Mr. MASON never said that Count WALEWSKI had said that England had "sanctioned" the French scheme. There is nothing in the official documents lying before me which gives the least countenance to such a construction. Lord GODERICH called up the discussion and made the point against Mr. MASON uniquely for party purposes in the House. Those who have followed him in sustaining the point of veracity raised between Mr. MASON and the English Cabinet, must have done so from a very loose reading of Mr. M.'s dispatch on the subject. So that, after all, Count WALEWSKI reported faithfully to Mr. MASON the sentiments, so far as he had obtained them, of the English Government on the emigration scheme. Mr. MASON, in turn, reported them faithfully to Mr. CASS, while Lord GODERICH, by an unfair construction of Mr. MASON'S dispatch, found therein a pretext for bringing forward a text in the House of Commons, on which to hit his opponents a rap on the knuckles.

MALAKOFF.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Queenstown, July 18, gives some additional particulars of the cruise of the *Agamemnon*, adding the following remarks:

"The precise cost of the Atlantic Telegraph Company's rope may not be known, but I think I am not far wrong in saying that the Company paid £42 per mile for the wire in its first state, as it came from the Gutta-Percha Company's works, and afterwards paid £50 per mile for having it sewed round with greased hemp-yarn, and then inclosed in the strands of iron-wire.

It is this second most unnecessary outlay for the wire which has made the chances against the success of the whole undertaking so many and so serious. While it was only a wire covered with gutta percha and greased yarn, it could easily have been paid out to any depth, but the brief traditions of submarine telegraphy are all in favor of tremendous iron wire coverings, notwithstanding the lamentable loss of property which has resulted from the employment of such ropes in the Mediterranean. Therefore, with the Atlantic cable, it was said, 'If the rope is not covered with wire, how will it be able to resist the strain of paying out?'—quite forgetful of the fact that such a rope, from its specific lightness, would require no strain, or only one so slight as that a man's hand would suffice almost to check it. So the rope was covered with wire—its weight was increased, in fact made greater than its strength; and thence arose the paying-out machines, the buoys, slip ropes, hauling-in apparatus and all the worthless and expensive lumber which has been foisted into what, under a different arrangement, should be one of the simplest mechanical operations. Once the rope was covered with wire a difficulty was created for the engineers to overcome. A strain on the cable in paying-out became absolutely necessary to prevent its sinking in a mass; and, for the reasons I have shown, this fine wire cable has now become unequal in many places to bear the requisite tension of the machinery. In fact, all that the wire covering now effects is to induce the engineers to believe it will bear a strain half of which in many parts will break it. Wire-covered ropes for such very deep seas as the Atlantic, are not only useless, but literally almost render such undertakings impossible. A short time since a specimen of submarine wire was made which seems to have met with the approval of all conversant with what a cable is or ought to be in deep sea work. It was a thin wire of copper covered with gutta-percha, then coated over with greased yarn, and again inclosed in tarred gutta-percha, the weight of the whole only amounting to some five or six hundred weight per mile. The cost of such a wire, especially when the Gutta-Percha Company's monopoly has ceased, ought not to be more than £30 per mile, or less than one-third of the Atlantic cable. Apart from the advantage which this would possess on the score of economy, there would be the additional inducement of its being quickly manufactured, while, from its lightness, such a ship as the *Agamemnon* could carry the whole 3,000 miles with greater ease than she now takes the half of the present coil. Such a rope could be run out at almost any speed, for not only would no strain be necessary, but it would not even be requisite to pay it out by machinery. The machinery, for instance, could be worked by means of water wheels on the outside of the ship, and the diameters of the wheels could be so arranged as to pay out the cable at one-fifth or one-sixth faster than the speed of the vessel itself. By such an apparatus an unnecessary waste of slack would be easily prevented, while the very highest rates of speed would be most compatible with the safety of the ship.

There are no new arrangements to record regarding the present expedition, save that there is every reason to believe the whole matter will be decided one way or the other early in August next. In case of any accident occurring to the cable, the first serious loss will of necessity be the last, as there is now scarcely more than sufficient to accomplish the distance between Valentia and Newfoundland, allowing, of course, the usual margin for slack and waste. Of the 1,200 miles of wire on board the *Agamemnon*, 1,100 are stowed in the hold, and only 100 miles is now coiled on the upper deck, in place of the 240 miles lost. This change in the arrangement of the cable has made the process of submerging less dangerous, while the relief of the upper deck from a weight of 140 tons has, of course, had a considerable and most beneficial influence on the trim of the vessel itself. There seems scarcely any possibility of a recurrence of the same tempestuous weather which was so nearly proving fatal to the last expedition, though, even if it should occur, the *Agamemnon* is beyond all comparison, better fitted to contend with it. She is, however, undermanned for her size and what she has to do.

Hudson's Bay Company.

From the London Times, July 22.

The question as to the future fate of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company is one that can hardly be settled by debates in the House of Commons. The amount of knowledge possessed by the great mass of that assembly is not sufficient, the amount of interest felt by the public is not adequate, and the question is too remote both in time and place. All the difficulties that beset Indian legislation apply to British North America in a much greater degree. There are very few persons directly interested in the destinies of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is a purely commercial association, and its shareholders, like other shareholders, think more of their dividend of ten per cent. than of anything else, and probably know and care very little about the precise sources from which it is derived. To interest the general public there are no victories, no campaigns, no fall of dynasties, no ancient civilization and literature, no shaking of the pagoda-tree. Wild men and wilder natures are the materials with which the Company works, and their treatment, notwithstanding the romantic charm with which Mr. GLADSTONE'S teeming imagination has sought to invest it, is essentially business-like, matter-of-fact and prosaic. There is no room for a Cortez or a Pizarro in the cold and melancholy North. The heroes of those rugged scenes are the hardy and thrifty peasants of Aberdeenshire, to whom, with the practical good sense which has throughout distinguished their proceedings, the Company have intrusted the management of their undertaking.

The greater part of the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, as described by disinterested witnesses before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is of the most unpromising description. It consists of primitive rock, alternating with deep swamps encased in it, which, as the rock is too hard to decompose, seem condemned to perpetual sterility. The limestone, which is, in general, an indication of fertility, is in the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company so strongly impregnated with magnesia as to be rather a cause of barrenness. Immense tracts are denuded of soil altogether, and the floods to which the country is subject leave little fertilizing matter behind them. The trees are described as small in girth and not lofty in growth, and are so capriciously distributed that many of the most fertile spots are without fuel, which is supplied by the miserable expedient of burning the dung of buffaloes. The climate in the most favorable part is about as severe as the coldest regions of Lower Canada, and becomes insupportably inclement as we advance towards the North. The country is, in fact, an American Siberia—more severe in climate, and almost as inaccessible in position. It is, we think, no ordinary triumph of skill and industry that, while the Crown lands of England are rather a burden than a benefit to the nation, a private company should have been able to bring something like order and regulation into this howling wilderness, to live on terms of peace and amity with the Indian tribes that inhabit it, to prevent them from destroying or even making war on each other, to employ them in the peaceful pursuit of the chase, and to derive from sources so unpromising a revenue of at least £50,000 a year. If we are to judge from past experience, Parliaments and Secretaries of State may long exercise their ingenuity over these territories before they can point to a result equally satisfactory.

It seems, however, that we are not to rest content with the fur trade, but are to open these regions to a higher state of civilization, for which the pursuits of the chase are only preparatory. As much of the territory as she pleases to occupy is offered to Canada, but only on condition that Canada shall connect herself with it by roads, shall lay out townships in the vast intervening territory, and so place herself in a position to assume the cares and responsibilities of government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies assumes, and we think with very great probability, that Canada will not accept these terms, although they embody the very conditions demanded on her behalf by the two Canadian witnesses, Chief-Justice DRAPER and Mr. Ross. There are few mental exercises more agreeable than spreading a map before us, and, without toil, difficulty or danger, by a simple effort of the imagination, skimming over swamps, bridging rivers, tunnelling mountains, and triumphing over all the powers of nature, until, like one of the speakers in the late debate, we have soared to the conception of a ship-canal carried over the lowest pass of the Rocky Mountains. But Canada will, if we mistake not, look at this matter from a different point of view. The roads she has to make, unlike the pathways of the imagination, will have to be paid for. Before she incurs this expense Canada will probably consider what returns she is to have for her outlay, and from what source it is to be derived. The terms offered to Canada are a fair test of her sincerity. If the Canadian Parliament and people really believe one hundredth part of the statements of their hustings and their press on the subject of the value of lands on the Red River and the Saskatchewan, they will close at once with the offer of Mr. LABOUCHERE, well knowing that by the sale of these lands they will indemnify themselves for any outlay they may make, and besides considerably enrich their exchequer. But if, on the other hand, they believe that these lands, from the poverty of their resources, from the remoteness and inaccessibility of their situation, and, above all, from the great facility which exists, and probably will long continue to exist, of obtaining on the American Continent lands infinitely superior to them in all these respects, are utterly valueless in the market, then we shall expect that, upon consideration, the offer of the English Government will be declined.

It is easy to praise these lands when the object is to get up a Colonial grievance, but it is quite a different thing to act as if the alleged grievance was a reality, and prove your sincerity by the investment of money, which will be lost if the grievance turns out to be unsubstantial. Canada, as it is, possesses 350,000 square miles of territory, of which only 40,000 square miles are occupied. A great part of it is superior in soil, all of it is equal in climate, and far better situated than the best parts of the Hudson's Bay territory. Take, for instance, the valley of the Ottawa, a region irrigated for hundreds of miles by a complete system of navigable rivers, connected with the port of Montreal by a railway, fertile in soil, covered with timber, and possessing a climate superior to that of Red River. Yet this vast region, so far from being settled, has never yet been fully surveyed. Is it reasonable to suppose that emigrants will pass by the mouth of this vast valley in order to bury themselves in a region out off from the rest of mankind, without imports and exports, and in every respect inferior in natural advantages? We believe not, and therefore we suspect that the shrewd Canadians will not invest their money, with which, like all other new countries, they are by no means overburdened, in very inferior land, of which they already possess more than enough. Should this be the case, it will remain to be seen whether the Home Government is prepared to undertake an enterprise which its great colony, with so much better opportunities, will have renounced as unprofitable. When we come to look at the expense in the face, we perhaps may come to the conclusion that it is quite in our power to make matters a great deal worse than they are at present.

Lady Bulwer Lytton.

The following letter appears in the London *Morning Star* of the 21st July:

SIR: Whilst Lady BULWER LYTTON remained under my care I did not consider myself at liberty to reply to the various injurious reports that have been circulated respecting my share in the affairs of Sir EDWARD and Lady LYTTON, but now that her ladyship is no longer so, having left my house on Saturday last to travel with her son, I think it right, for the vindication of my own character, to unequivocally contradict the assertion that Lady LYTTON was "feloniously deprived of her liberty and consigned to a notorious mad-house at Brentford, the keeper of which is named HILL." I not only received the necessary order for her reception into my house, but I received also two medical certificates, signed by legally qualified and experienced medical men. I deny that her ladyship was "forcibly removed by policemen," or that a policeman ever touched her. Her ladyship's companion, the landlady of the Castle Hotel, Taunton, was asked to accompany Lady LYTTON to my house, and she did accompany her, and was with her ladyship at least half an hour after her arrival; she moreover came again the next day, by invitation. I deny that Lady LYTTON was "consigned to a mad-house," "buried in the depths of a lunatic bastile," or "left alone with individuals in a ghastly state of lunacy," or that she was even restrained by bolts or bars. Her ladyship had the opportunity of going out wherever she thought proper, and there were no locks to prevent her. I had no other patient in the house, and Lady LYTTON'S companions were my wife and eldest daughter, to both of whom, and to her friends, she frequently expressed her gratitude for their kindness and attention. Lady LYTTON had every comfort during her stay, with the use of a brougham; indeed, she might be seen almost every night at one of the neighboring towns—Richmond, Acton, Hamwell or Isleworth.

Being one of the proprietors of Wyke House, a lunatic asylum in this neighborhood, the misstatements in your paper are calculated to do me great injury. Now, I challenge any one to say that that asylum is otherwise than humanely and respectably conducted, or that it is the receptacle of persons "supposed to be insane." I have, for the last twenty-three years, labored hard to ameliorate the condition of the lunatic, and would not, for any consideration, do an act such as has been imputed to me.

I shall feel much obliged by your giving insertion to this letter, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

ROBERT GARDINER HILL.

INVERNESS LODGE, Brentford, July 19, 1858.

Miscellaneous.

The literary guild of Paris are more thrifty than is the custom of the craft elsewhere. ARSENE HOUSSAYE, author of *Le Roi Voltaire*, has been a highly successful speculator in stocks, railway and mining shares; FELIX SOLAR, whose new play is announced at the Vaudeville, is a banker. DRUNERY, who writes the melo-dramas, is the manager of a bathing establishment, and has just submitted his annual account to a meeting of the shareholders. JOHN LEMOINNE, the brilliant political and literary contributor to the *Débats*, is the Secretary of a Spanish Railway Company. M. JOURDAIN, one of the ablest philosophical and political writers of the day, is the manager of a great banking house. An author of considerable fame, but who does not choose it to be given in connection with the statement, started an eating house a few years ago, and has realized a fortune. A correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* asserts he can name a dozen or more popular authors, who are also directors of cab, mining, or other companies.

The correspondent of the *Times* points out that even Spain, supposed to be the type of apathy and indifference, does more for the health and comfort of her troops than England, with all her vaunted wisdom and humanity. While for fifty years our soldie.s have been exposed to grill and perish under the fierce sun of Bengal or Demerara, in identically the same tight coat, trousers, stock and shako they wear to protect them from the fogs of Portsmouth or the frosts of Canada, the Spanish soldier no sooner sets foot in the Island of Cuba than he is clothed in white duck with red facings, and a Panama hat—a uniform that enables him to battle with a climate under which our soldiers in the neighboring islands droop and die.

M. VICTOR CONSIDERANT, the well-known apostle of the species of Socialism called Fourierism, who has made attempts to colonise on Fourierist principles in America, has returned to Europe, and announces the failure of all his plans. He, nevertheless, proposes to capitalists of Paris and London to establish a new Phalanster

items have been to a fair extent, and in many instances at an improvement.

GREAT NORTHERN STOCK.

It is stated in the *Daily News'* city article that some influential purchases were made yesterday of A and B stock. The former closed at 84@86, showing a rise of about 4 ₱ cent., whilst the latter improved 2 ₱ cent.

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The tenders for the £300 000 reserved for the public out of the New-Zealand loan, bearing an imperial guarantee of 4 per cent., were opened yesterday at the Union Bank of Australia.

The minimum having been announced as £107, it was found that applications for only £120,000 were above that rate. The bids were from 107⅛@109¼.

The *Daily News* says: "The tenders accepted and rejected represented an aggregate of no less than £1,325,760, thus furnishing fresh evidence that there is an almost unlimited supply of money ready for investment in really solid securities at even high prices."

Mr. MOWATT was dismissed on the account that the success of REDPATH'S frauds was mainly attributable to his negligence; while on the other hand he declared he urged upon the Directors to institute an investigation into REDPATH'S accounts, but in vain.

The Jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. MOWATT, giving £200 damages, and at the same time expressing an opinion that there was no just cause for his dismissal.

Southampton Docks.

Report of the Superintendent, dated Friday night:

The ground behind the north wall of the Tuner Dock began to sink this morning, and the floor of the dock to rise. The movement has carried the wall forward for 250 feet, the extreme point being 4 feet 6 inches beyond the straight line. The wall has sunk 2 feet 6 inches, and the ground behind 10 feet. The bottom of the dock is raised 4 to 5 feet. The warehouse and vault considered safe, the latter containing a valuable stock of wine in bottles, value £10,000.

The *Enquirer* estimates that the cost of repairs will be from £2,000 to £3,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

The funds had been firm and generally higher. CONSOLS had advanced to 95¾@96 for both Money and account, at which they closed with great firmness.

MONEY continued in good supply at 3 ₱ cent.

The Bank of England returns for the week show a gain of £304,271 in the bullion.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 1½d., DOLLARS at 5s. ¼d., and EAGLES 76s. 3d.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Illinois Central Railroad Company was held in London on the 22d of July. It was resolved to appoint a permanent London Committee, and to endeavor to make provision for a regular audit at New-York on behalf of the European shareholders. It was likewise determined that a deputation of European shareholders should proceed to New-York to prevent the Company being pledged to further expenditure without the previous concurrence of the London Committee; and a general opinion was expressed that the railway is now in a condition in which, after the payment of the call of 20 ₱ cent. about to fall due, no mere money should be required.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports a dull market throughout the week, with a decline of ⅛d on the lower descriptions, and 1-16d. in middling and fair. The week's business has been 44,590 bales, including 1,540 taken by speculators, and 4,000 by exporters. The market yesterday (Friday) closed quietly with sales of 7,000, including 1,500 on speculation and for export. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7 11-16d.; Middling, 6 15 16d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅜; Middling, 6⅞; Fair Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling, 6¾. Stock on hand, 662,000 bales—including 598,500 American. Messrs. CLARE & SONS' Circular reports the quotations unchanged from last Friday.

At Manchester, business was very quiet at previous rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very dull market, with heavy imports and favorable weather for the harvest, which is commencing in the South of England. Flour very slow of sale and offered on easier terms. Western, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. Wheat in very limited demand, and selling only in retail at a decline of 1d.; Red Western, 5s. 5d.@6s. 2d.; Southern 6s.@6s. 2d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 4d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. Corn dull, and yellow 6d @1s lower; small sales at 33s.6d. —white nominal, at 33s.@33s. 6d. for prime Northern, and 27s.@32s. for New-Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and drooping. Pork steady, but the market bare. Bacon has declined on the week about 2s. ₱ cwt. Lard is in good demand and slightly dearer; sales at 55s.@56s. for good to fine, and 57s.@57s. 6d. for choice. Tallow freely offered at lower rates. Butchers' Association nominal at 49s.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull at 35s. for both descriptions. Sugar firm, and in some cases rather dearer. Coffee firm. Rice steady, but Arracan a trifle lower; sales of good Carolina at 20s.@20s. 6d. Tea inactive, and prices favoring buyers. Resin in limited demand at 4s.@4s. 4d. for common, and 6s.@18s. for medium and fine. Baltimore Bark selling at 7s., and Philadelphia at 10s. Pale Seal Oil in fair demand at £36 10s @£37. Cod, £34. Linseed in moderate request at 34s. @34s. 6d. Olive Oil active and slightly higher. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 39s.@42s.

London Markets.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report CORN quiet, at the decline advised per *Vanderbilt*, viz: 2s. on English WHEAT, and 1s. on foreign. SUGARS active, at an advance of 6d.@9d. COFFEE quiet, and steady. TEA—rather more inquiry for the better kinds, but common dull, at 9¼d.@9¾d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 40s. The sales of INDIGO closed with an active demand, and the advance was fully maintained. LINSEED CAKES firm and dearer; New-York, £10 15s; Boston, £10 10s. A good business in LINSEED OIL, but the value has receded to 34s. 3d.@34s. SPERM inquired for, at £85. SOUTH SEA, £35@£37, and scarce. PALE SEAL £39. ROSE dull. TALLOW dull, at 48s for P. Y. C. WHALEBONE in demand—£500 offered. IRON not mentioned.

American Securities.

The position of the market for American securities is thus noticed by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.:

"There has been rather more business doing during the past week in American State Stocks, at improved prices. In the market for railroad securities the chief feature has been an active business in Illinois Central bonds and shares."

U. S. 6 ₱ cents	1867-1868	103@105
U. S. 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1868	102@104
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. bonds		78@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1868-1872	91@ 93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. State bonds		91@ 94
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. State bonds		101@103
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock	1886	93@ 95
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. S. sc.		78@ 81
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. bonds	1877	82@ 84
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. bonds	divers	79@ 81
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds	1886	81@ 83
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling bonds	1888	81@ 83
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent.	1875	80@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent.	1875	77@ 79
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent. freeslands	1860	75@ 77
Illinois Central shares	dis.	27@ 26
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent.	1860	82@ 84
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent.	1869	82@ 84
Michigan Central shares		50@ 55
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. not convertible	1883	91@ 93
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. convertible	1864	91@ 93
New-York Central shares		76@ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1st mtge	1867	85@ 87
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent 3d mtge	1883	65@ 67
New-York and Erie shares		15@ 17
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mtge. bonds	1859	96@ 98
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mtge	1885	88@ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st mtge	1880	89@ 91

The *Times* of Friday says: "In American securities there was a reduction in Illinois Central, the final price being 29 to 27 discount, and quotes actual sales, Illinois 78 81; do. shares 27@28 discount. New-York Central shares 76¾."

Havre Markets.

The movements in the General Markets since the sailing of the *Vanderbilt* have been unimportant. The demand for the leading kinds of American Produce has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably.

KANSAS.

General Calhoun's Purpose Concerning the Election, &c.

The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* publishes the following correspondence:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

HON. HUGH S. WALSH, Acting Governor K. T.—*Dear Sir*: Inclosed, you will find the certificates of the members of the Legislature elected under the Lecompton Constitution, except those for the counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan and Johnson, which I have been requested to retain and distribute, by General CALHOUN, in a letter of the 2d July, 1858, from Nebraska City, received this day.

I also inclose Gen. CALHOUN'S letter to Gov. DENVER. These certificates are sent to you at Gen. CALHOUN'S request. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, A. J. ISAACS.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T., July 2, 1858.

Hon. J. W. Denver, Governor K. T.:

SIR: With this I send you the certificates of election for members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution. In the abstract of the election returns which I have, the initials of names, in most cases, are only given, which I presume will be sufficiently definite.

In two or three cases the Christian name is omitted. I am told you have he election returns, and if so, I wish you would refer to them, and make such correction of names as may be proper.

For State officers I shall issue no certificates, as I do not deem it my right to do so. If the Constitution goes into operation it will be my duty to convene the Legislature, and at its meeting I will lay before that body a statement of the returns themselves, and let it determine who are elected State officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. CALHOUN.

Governor ROBINSON writes to the *Herald of Freedom*:

"As for fraud, I do not see how it is possible for it to be practiced. The Judges of Election are, as a rule, composed of two Free-State men and one Pro-Slavery, and Governor DENVER has proved himself as incapable of countenancing fraud as Governor KING, Governor CHASE, or Governor BANKS could do."

COLONEL BENTON'S DEATH-BED.

The Blairs Called to Account by Col. Benton's Son-in-Law.

A Question of Personal Veracity.

MR. WM. CAREY JONES, son-in-law of the late Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, publishes the following assault on the BLAIRS, in the St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday last. This letter raises the direct issue of veracity between Messrs. JONES and BLAIR in a more serious style than any of the former communications that have appeared in print. Mr. CAREY JONES is very violent in his demonstrations:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26, 1858.

The persistent, malignant, and altogether gratuitous and unprovoked mendacity of the elder BLAIR, under whose gray hairs BLAIR, junior, of St. Louis, takes refuge, and the scandalous abuse by the two of a privilege which they ought to have held sacred, and which any man with a spark of sensibility in his breast would have counted a solemn era of his life, compel me again to a public communication with reference to the latter days of your deceased illustrious ex-Senator and Representative. As the recent publication of Mr. BLAIR, senior, (New-York *Tribune*, 23d inst.,) has been evidently delayed, and is now published with an especial eye to the election just impending in Missouri, it is proper that I should address this first notice of the scandalous piece to the people whom the hoary defamer intended, for a selfish family interest, first of all to affect. Moreover, though the fame of Col. BENTON belongs to the country—nay to civilization, to mankind—it must always have a peculiar interest, and even sanctity, in the State which so long gave him its confidence, and which he so long served, and to his last moment held in such affection.

But whether directly to you, citizens of Missouri, or in whatever way, how painful it is to be obliged to make these communications at all, can only be known to the writer of them. The pain and reluctance with which they are produced could only be endured in a case of absolute necessity and duty, and can only be measured by the deep abhorrence and detestation, which, could all the facts be publicly known and appreciated, would haunt the two wicked men who have forced them on me. And I will state here, citizens of Missouri, my matured reflection and conviction, that in all that I have seen of life, in all that I have heard or read of, no wickedness has been brought to my notice so unmitigated and black, take it for all in all, in all its bearings and relations, as the crime which the two F. P. BLAIRS have attempted against the dying bed and posthumous name of your illustrious dead. The breast which the warmed viper pierced with his venomous fangs was at least a *living* breast. The picture which Mr. BLAIR, Sen., draws of himself, "*stooping over*" (as he says) the dying bed, does not, therefore, bring to mind anything so innocent as even that reptile that destroyed its benefactor, but rather that foul monster that spreads its ill-omened wings and casts its pestilential breath only over the helpless or the inert, and at last pounces its prey into the grave.

BLAIR, senior, availed himself of his age, his intimacy in the house, his long association on terms of apparent friendship with Col. BENTON, for an interview with the dying patriot, and remained long enough to waste many respirations of that fleeting breath and nearly to exhaust the little articulation that was left; and, going away, instead of locking in his breast, as a sacred thing, the solemn scene that he had been permitted to witness, and taking to his heart the impressive and touching lessons it might have carried to the most obtuse of mortals, he went into the street with loose tongue to retail and pervert it. Yes, within ten minutes of the time that his back was turned to that death chamber, his garrulity and invention were at work at what he had seen and heard; and, on the same day, through "his son" —F. P. BLAIR, junior,—had the scene depicted with circumstantiality and details, to give it more appearance of truth, to an anonymous letter writer, and then, shifting the burden to "an old and intimate friend from Missouri,"—a very natural and happily-conceived substitution, since the whole thing was intended specially for Missouri consumption—for "*my son and his Missouri canvass*"—went on to supply the thoughts of his own inflamed and vindictive passions, for the words of patriotism and peace which he had really heard. Not content with that, he cited TWO MEMBERS of Colonel BENTON'S family for witnesses to his falsification of Colonel BENTON'S words; not me alone, but ANCTHER, who had been with the dying man through all his illness, and for a month alternating between the death-bed of a father and the death-bed of a son, was accustomed to catch the smallest whisper or call of each—not only me, but another, beloved, as only a daughter is beloved by a father, and that father *Benton*—the BLAIRS cite for a witness—regarding neither age nor sex, nor condition, nor occasion; no scene too solemn for them to disregard; no confidence too sacred for them to violate; no sentiments of propriety, delicacy or decency restraining them, where a selfish aim is to be gained. In thus citing for witnesses these members of Col BENTON'S family, the BLAIRS counted on the probability that the piece might escape our attention altogether, or that the grief and anguish that would absorb our minds in the double bereavement we were suffering, and the preparation for the funerals, and the journey immediately to follow to St. Louis, that would occupy my time, would drive it from remembrance; or, finally, that reluctance to enter into so painful a subject, especially as the original piece was anonymous, would restrain me and cause the wicked thing to be passed over till such time as it might be needed and be triumphantly brought forward as undoubtedly true: since Mr. and MRS. JONES were both mentioned as being present on the occasion, and by their silence given it assent and countenance.

The libelers and death bed defamers counted without their host. The piece came to my attention on Sunday—the day after Col. BENTON'S decease—and was canvassed by Mr. JACOB, another son-in-law of the deceased, who in the meantime, with his family, had arrived from Kentucky, greatly to our relief and consolation, and by myself; and we mutually agreed that it must necessarily, and, leaving out of view our feelings of repugnance to the task, be authoritatively contradicted, as otherwise it would go into Col. BENTON'S history with apparently the highest sanction. Mr. JACOB believed that the denunciations imputed in the piece to Col. BENTON'S lips were not true, from the general tone and temper of the deceased's conversations with him and in his presence, and from some particular circumstances that he and his family were more cognizant of than I. I knew they were not true, because I was present on the occasion when they were said to have been uttered, and also that in the terms of the piece itself I could prove its falsity. That, however, was not a possible nor a proper time for the contradiction; and I undertook to make it after my return from St. Louis, and in such time and manner as on reflection I should think most becoming. I did what I undertook, and I did it with deliberation and considerateness, without mentioning any name or inculpating any person, or making it necessary for any one to reply, leaving the reader to suppose in fact that the imputed conversation was a misapprehension or mistake of the news reporters, only corrected by me (as was the fact) because my name was vouched in for its truth. But the BLAIRS were not satisfied to have their purposes baiked of a general appropriation of Col. BENTON'S name for their piebald politics, and its special use to "*my son in his Missouri canvass*," even in that moderate form of my correction to their falsehoods; and hence they came from behind their riddled mask, acknowledged themselves to be the delinquents whom I had not named nor pointed to, and attempted to justify their crime, and drive me from the field by a three-column letter "to the public," in which the young man modestly introduces to the expectant audiences his miffident sire, not yet accustomed to a crowd, nor

——"Scarce of age
To speak in public on the stage."

as the real culprit, and to bear thenceforth the brunt.

I replied to that three-column piece in a brief note on the spot, (happening to be in New-York when it appeared,) showing that both father and son were convicted of false-hood by their own evidence, in the outstart. After I returned to Washington I made a more elaborate reply, which has been published in Missouri. In this last-mentioned letter I had occasion to refer to an earlier appearance of BLAIR, Sen., in the character of tale-bearer, and mischief-maker, and as the man whose malevolent disposition had produced the "estrangement" of which Col. BENTON spoke in his addresses in St. Louis, in 1856, as existing between him and the statesman he was then supporting for the Presidency. I knew the fact from the lips of Col. BENTON himself; not told to me once or twice only, but many times. From the time I first heard it, I had a dislike of Mr. BLAIR, and observed his course more closely. I did not know nor care, and do not now know nor care whether his gossip was true or false. Enough, that he was a mischievous tale-bearer; and I had been taught that that was a character never to be trusted—capable of any meanness and of any crime that was consistent with cowardice. In the Summer of 1856 I did not hesitate to express my matured estimate of his character. In a public letter (before his party had nominated its candidate,) I put him down as in the lead of the most dangerous party, and that party under the most dangerous leader, that had appeared in this country; and in private letters to a gentleman to whom I had a right to express myself freely, I declared repeatedly a conviction, which all subsequent events go to prove was correct, that since BLAIR'S exclusion from the official paper in 1856, his life had been devoted to vindictive attempts on the integrity of the Democratic Party—to which party, nevertheless, he owed all that he had, all that he was, and all that, with even a seeming of worthiness, he could ever hope to be—and that to carry that purpose he would sacrifice any friendship, betray any confidence, and not hesitate at the ruin of his country. He is trying now, with the nascent organization that appears with the popular name of CARTENDEN at its head, to play the same game that two years ago he attempted under the *prestige* of FREMONT.

When concluded, to be signed,

WM. CAREY JONES.

The Boston *Courier*, noticing the fact that Dartmouth has conferred an honorary degree upon Mr. George Ticknor, adds the following complimentary expressions: "The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was bestowed last week by Dartmouth College, upon Mr. Ticknor, a son of the College. Similar honors have before been extended him by Brown and Harvard Universities; yet this tribute, coming from his own Alma Mater, will not be without its value. On their part, it is but a fitting acknowledgment of the claims of one of the most distinguished sons of the College, whose work on Spanish Literature has taken its place as one of the classics of the language—has been translated into Spanish, French and German—and accepted by the Spanish themselves—a people not prompt to recognize foreign merit—as the best history of their literature in any language."

Trial of Breech-Loading Arms at West Point.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

The Board of Ordnance Officers, consisting of Col. RIPLEY, Capt. MAYNADIER and Major RAMSAY, detailed by the Secretary of War to examine and report on such plans as might be submitted by inventors for altering the Government muzzle-loading arms to breech-loading, will probably conclude its session this afternoon.

It will be recollected by most of the readers of the TIMES that Congress made an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of such alteration. The programme of the recent trial was as follows:

20 rounds for accuracy, at 100 yards.
80 rounds more, to make 100, for endurance.
20 rounds for rapidity.
20 rounds for accuracy, at 600 yards.
3 rounds for penetration.

The competing guns, named in the order in which they were filed before the Board, were Morse's Joslyn's, Mont Storms', Merrill's, Maynard's, and Sharpe's; and all of them had been altered from muzzle to breech-loading.

Of the six, Sharp's, Joslyn's and Storm's appeared the simplest in construction and handling; of the remaining three, Merrill's was the least likely to get out of order.

The Morse gun is apparently fired with a special cartridge, consisting of a thin iron cylinder, about two inches long and three-quarters of an inch bore, in which are placed ball, powder and cap, and the whole being inserted at the breech, the iron case is retracted after each discharge, to be saved by the soldier and reloaded.

Maynard's is provided with a cartridge case similar to Morse's, which is suspended, however, by a thong to the gun, and loaded on the spot, after each discharge, by the insertion of a cartridge, and fired by a cap in the usual manner.

The remaining four are charged in the usual way, with ordinary cartridges, and Storms' gun had the additional and important advantage of loading with loose powder and ball with unequaled facility, and yet has no leakage of gas at the joint.

The attention of the Board was evidently attracted by the general ease and facility with which this gun was handled throughout the trial.

To present the facts clearly to your readers, the following tabular statement has been prepared, the guns being placed in the order of their apparent superiority in each branch of the trial:

Twenty rounds for accuracy, at one hundred yards.

Mont Storm	1	Morse	4
Joslyn	2	Maynard	5
Sharp	3	Merrill	6

For endurance—One hundred rounds.

All the guns stood the test in this respect, but Sharp's evidently worked hard, and Morse had 28 miss-fires.

Rapidity—Twenty rounds.

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1. Mont Storm	2	10	4. Joslyn	2	55
2. Merrill	2	25	5. Morse	3	40
3. Sharp	2	45	6. Maynard	4	15

Twenty rounds for accuracy—Six hundred yards.

	Balls in target.		Balls in target
1. Mont Storm	7	4. Joslyn	5
2. Sharp	7	5. Maynard	3
3. Morse	7	6. Merrill	3

Penetration—Inch boards, inch apart, thirty yards.

Mont Storm	1	Joslyn	4
Morse	2	Sharp	5
Merrill	3	Maynard	6

This result being estimated by allowing for different weight of powder and ball, and not merely for the number of inches passed through, which were, in the order of firing first named, thus:

THREE ROUNDS EACH.

	Weight of Ball, Grains.	Weight of Powder, Grains.	Rounds. 1.	2.	3.	Total Inches
Morse	744	70	12⅛	12⅞	13⅛	37⅝
Joslyn	550	60	12 4-8	11	9	32 4 8
Mont Storm	550	60	12	11⅛	11¾	34 4 8
Merrill	744	70	13 2-8	11⅜	13⅛	37 6-8
Maynard	744	70	11 2-8	11⅜	11 4-8	33⅞
Sharp	550	70	10 2 8	11 4 8	10	31⅜

The Point is just now thronged, an additional attraction being an inspection of the camp-life of the Cadets. Yours, truly, Y.

The Colorado Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, July 21, 1858.

A detachment of Lieutenant IVES' commission sent last year to explore the Colorado River, arrived in town this morning, direct from Santa Fé. The detachment consists of G. H. PEACOCK, Train-master; B. MOLLHAUSAN, Artist; F. W. EGLOFFSTEIN, Topographer; Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, Surgeon and Geologist, with their servants and attendants. They are all looking well, and appear healthy and in good spirits.

They left San Francisco on the 1st of November last, with their iron steamer, to examine the Colorado River and ascertain how far it could be navigated with steamers. After passing up the river about 150 miles, they rendezvoused at Fort Umas. There they received orders to hasten with the survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of transporting troops and freight to Utah by way of the Colorado River. They continued to explore with their iron steamer about 500 miles from the mouth of the river and 350 miles above Fort Umas, bringing them within about one day's ride of the lower Mormon settlements. They were then near the mouth of Virgin River, where the old Spanish trail passes. In this vicinity the country is represented as being exceedingly picturesque, but the portion adapted to cultivation is very limited. The Mojave Indians are the principal tribe, and their manners and customs are very striking and interesting. High mountain chains begin to abound here with series of valleys running between them.

The upper country, above this point, is very singular and interesting, with deep cañons, overhung by high mountain cliffs. They left the river here and explored by land. The country above abounded with high table lands, through which the river cuts its way to the depth of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, with banks almost perpendicular. There was a general scarcity of water and timber through all this upper country, and it never can be settled by human beings, only so far as they import their supplies from a great distance. A few pine forests were found on the better portion of the uplands, but everywhere the country was exceedingly dry. The supplies were so difficult to obtain, that this detachment were obliged to come through to Fort Defiance, instead of going back to the steamer, as they at first intended. Lieut IVES went back to look after the boat. After leaving the San Francisco Mountains they bore north, and visited the Moquis Indians. They cultivate grain, and raise a native Spanish sheep. The Indians are descendants of the pure Aztec stock.

They reached Fort Defiance on the 22d of last May, then passed on to Albuquerque and Santa Fé. The published report of their survey will be very interesting, and entirely new, including every minute observation classified in accordance with the rules of zoological, geological and botanical sciences. A part of the distance they followed Lieutenant BEALE'S route, and consider that, by far, the best. On the whole they regard the route as very feasible. They had no trouble with the Indians. It has been very dry in New-Mexico this season, and no rain had fallen until the last month.

The high water here has not yet subsided, and we only get an occasional mail. The ferry has commenced running, but traveling is mostly suspended. Many fields of grain have been destroyed and the crops are more or less injured. Speakers are canvassing the Territory, in different districts, in opposition to the English Bill. The vote upon it will be a very large one, and more than ten to one in opposition to it. RANDOLPH.

Important Rumors from Utah.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF GOVERNOR CUMMING—THE MORMONS TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

A private letter from a gentleman in Salt Lake City, addressed to a friend in St. Louis, under date of June 23, gives currency to strange rumors concerning the action of Governor CUMMING in Utah. The letter is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday. It says:

"You will have heard how our corpulent Governor has been "Steptoed" by the Mormons. He seems to me to be almost insane. He takes pains to quarrel with every Gentile within his reach, from General JOHNSTON, the Commissioners, and Judge ECKELS, down to your humble servant; and to affiliate with the worst cut-throats in the whole Mormon community. He is alienating the only true friends he has—the only persons on whom he can expect to lean when he finds that he has been fooled by Brother BRIGHAM.

The very table on which I am writing has on it evidences of the rascality of the Mormons in respect to the mail. (I am scrawling this to you in the Post-office.) Directly in front of me is a pile of letters, all of which have been opened by steaming them until the gum on the envelope ceased to stick, or by cutting open the ends of the envelopes, and sticking them carefully together again.

They call the present state of affairs "harmony," or at least the Governor calls it so, but there is not a Gentile in the City who does not sleep with a revolver under his pillow.

The vanguard of the army is expected to arrive to-morrow, and then we shall breathe freer. If General JOHNSTON had the supreme civil power of the Territory in his hands, as he has the military, we might have a durable peace. As it is, this patched-up mess of Governor CUMMING'S will cease to stick as soon as it is steamed. Yours, ——."

The Fraser's River Gold Mines.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR STEVENS TO SECRETARY CASS.

We find in the Washington *Union* a very interesting letter addressed by Governor STEVENS to the Secretary of State, in reference to the course pursued by the British Governor of Vancouver's Island toward American citizens in the gold regions of Fraser river.

On the 28th of December, 1857, his Excellency, JAMES DOUGLAS, styling himself Governor of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies, issued a proclamation declaring that all mines of gold in its natural place of deposit within the districts of Fraser river and Thompson's river belong to the Crown of Great Britain, and that no person will be permitted to dig, search for, or remove gold on, or from, any lands, public or private, (within said district,) without first taking out and paying twenty-one shillings for a license. On the 8th of the same month he issued another proclamation authorizing the seizure of all boats found in Fraser river or the communicating waters, without a license from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a sufferance from the Custom-House at Victoria. This sufferance binds the owner of the boat to receive on board no goods not belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, not to import powder, ammunition or utensils of war, except from the British isles, not to trade with the Indians, and not to receive on board any passengers except such as produced a gold mining license, and permit from the Government at Vancouver's Island. Governor STEVENS, after quoting these, remarks:

"It is estimated by most intelligent gentlemen of the Pacific coast that not less than 40 000 persons will enter the 'gold placers' of New-Caledonia within the present year. Nearly all these persons will be citizens of the United States. The tax of twenty-one shillings—say $5—per month upon these 40,000 persons will amount in one year to $2 400,000. The consumption of provisions, clothing, &c., of these men cannot be estimated at less than $30 per month at the fair cost of the supplies. If the Hudson's Bay Company should have the exclusive right of furnishing these supplies they will receive from the miners the sum of $14,400 000. But it is shown by evidence taken before the British Parliament that this Company has been in the habit of charging the supplies furnished to persons outside the Company a profit of from two hundred to three hundred per cent. These supplies cannot be drawn from the present resources of the Hudson's Bay Company, but must be obtained from the State of California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. So that in fact these States are compelled to make the Hudson's Bay Company their factor for the sale of their produce, and allow them all the profits from the sale of goods to their own citizens."

As regards the authority of Governor DOUGLAS, the latter says:

"Vancouver's Island belongs to the class of colonies called Provincial Establishments. As BLACKSTONE says, their constitutions depend upon the respective commissions issued by the Crown to the Governors, and the instructions which usually accompany those commissions, under the authority of which provincial assemblies are constituted with the power of making local ordinances not repugnant to the Crown of England.' I have been unable to obtain a copy of the commission of Governor DOUGLAS, or the instructions to the first Governor. It is clear that he could exercise no power which was not conferred upon him by his commission and instructions. But it is hardly conceivable that his commission and instructions should authorize him to regulate or license the digging of gold in New-Caledonia, a region far distant from his own territory, and especially the existence of gold in that country was not even suspected.

It is not pretended that any law regulating the gold digging of Caledonia, had ever been passed by the General Assembly of the colony. Indeed that Assembly had a mere nominal existence, so that the power to issue these proclamations was not derived from them. Governor DOUGLAS, it seems, had formerly claimed under his commission the power, with the advice of his council only, to pass such laws as he considered required by the exigency of the time. I have before me a copy of a dispatch from the Right Honorable H. LABOUCHERE Secretary of State of the Imperial Government, to Governor DOUGLAS, in which the Secretary says: 'It has been doubted by authorities conversant in the principles of colonial law, whether the crown can legally convey authority to make laws in a settlement founded by Englishmen, even for a temporary and special purpose, to any Legislature not elected wholly or in part by the settlers themselves. If this be the case, the clause in your commission on which you relied would appear to be unwarranted and invalid.'

Granting the authority of Governor DOUGLAS over Vancouver's Island proper, there are strong reasons for believing that this authority does not extend to the regions where the 'gold placers' are situated. As I stated to you in a former communication he has always declined to exercise authority over Indians on the main land in British territory, in his capacity of Governor, while he has consented to treat with them as chief factor in the Hudson's Bay Company. A further reason for believing that his authority does not extend to the main land is the fact that the committee appointed by Parliament to consider the state of the British possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, recommended that means should be provided for its ultimate extension over the adjoining country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, on which permanent settlement may be found practicable.

Assuming that the Governor, in his position as general agent of the Crown, had the right to prohibit the trespass on the property of the Crown, it cannot for a moment be pretended that, without express authority, he had the right to demand money for licenses to appropriate the Crown's property.

The declaration of his proclamation is, that all mines of gold belong to the Crown. But the law upon which he founds that doctrine states that they belong to the Crown, not for general purposes of revenue, but for the specific purpose of furnishing materials for coinage. No agent of the Crown has a right to authorize the diversion of gold, the material of coinage, from the specific purpose to which the law appropriates it. In receiving money for licenses to dig gold, he sells that which is not his, and the Crown, if it is the owner of the gold, as the Governor alleges, may legally confiscate every ounce of gold dug under the Governor's license.

The most aggravating circumstance connected with this extortion is the fact that the name and authority of the Crown are invoked, not for its benefit, but to fill the coffers of the Hudson's Bay Company. The form of license above quoted declares that the license fee is paid on account of *territorial revenue*. Governor DOUGLAS is not only the territorial Governor of Vancouver's Island, but the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1848 Vancouver's Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, and that Company assumed the expense of the possession of the Island, and appropriated all the revenues of the Island. The *territorial revenue* enters into the treasury of the Company. The tax imposed upon our miners goes not to the Crown, as is pretended, but to the Company, who have not the shadow of a claim to the territory where the gold is situated."

As to the attempt of the Hudson's Bay Company to monopolize the trade of the gold region, the Governor observes:

"The right to enter a foreign territory for lawful purposes is claimed by all civilized nations. As Chancellor KENT says, 'every nation is bound to grant a passage for lawful purposes over their lands, rivers and seas, to the people of other States, whenever it can be permitted without inconvenience; and burdensome conditions ought not to be annexed to the transit of persons and property.' He also says: 'As the end of the law of nations is the happiness and perfection of the general society of mankind, it enjoins upon every nation the punctual observance of benevolence and good will, as well as justice, towards its neighbors. This is equally the policy and duty of nations. They ought to cultivate a free intercourse for commercial purposes, in order to supply each other's wants and promote each other's prosperity. The variety of climates and productions on the surface of the globe, and the facility of communication, by means of rivers, lakes and oceans, invite to a liberal commerce, as agreeable to the laws of nations, and extremely conducive to national amity, industry and happiness.' I need not point out to you how utterly inconsistent with these principles are the vexatious restrictions imposed by the proclamations above referred to.

The right of trade with, and entry into a foreign country is called by lawyers one of imperfect obligation, and is subject to the discretion of the Government which tolerates it. But it exists until forbidden or restrained by positive and binding law.

I maintain that no positive law exists of binding authority, which forbids the free entry of persons and goods into the British possessions on the northwest coast.

This question, it seems to me, has been absolutely determined by that famous statute of monopolies passed in the 21st of JAMES First.

The provisions of this statute are mainly as follows:

Be it declared and enacted by authority of this present Parliament, that all monopolies and all commissions, grants, licenses, charters, and letters patent heretofore made and granted, or hereafter to be made and granted, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whatsoever, or for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of anything within this realm, and, &c., are and shall be utterly void, and of no effect, &c.

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, that all person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, whatsoever, which now are, or hereafter shall be, shall stand and be disabled and incapable to have, use, exercise, or put in use, any monopoly or any such commission, grant, license, charter, letters patent proclamation, &c., or any liberty, power, or facility, granted or pretended to be grounded, upon them or any of them."

This statute has never been repealed or annulled. It stands as a part of the common law of England, and there can be no question that it renders totally void and inoperative the license for exclusive trade granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. This question would have been undoubtedly determened by the courts of law, if individuals had been found powerful enough to contend with this wealthy Company. Chief-Justice DRAPER, of Canada, in his evidence before the Committee of Parliament, says: 'With regard to the exclusive license to trade (perhaps with the prejudice which lawyers have in favor of their particular views) I never could understand how it could be contended for in a Court of law for an instant. The exclusive license to trade appears to me to be diametrically contrary to the statute of JAMES I.' (Referring undoubtedly to the statute before quoted, although he does not cite it.) 'The only question, I think, which could arise upon it, speaking always individually, would be whether or not that statute applied to a colony, or was confined to a monopoly within the mother country. Assuming that it was confined to a monopoly within the mother country, it still, I think, would be open to a very fair argument that it did apply to this Company, because their charter makes the seat of their Government in England.'

He further says, in answer to a question from Lord JOHN RUSSELL: "I understand you to give a decided opinion as to the monopoly of trade?" Answer: "Upon that point I have never entertained a doubt."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUGUST 3, 1858.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Clerk presents his monthly money report, which, being read and approved, ordered that it be filed.

RETURN OF PROCESS, VIZ.:

United States vs. *one case (diamond)* 325, *containing 200 pieces Plate Glass.*—Monition returned, goods attached and notice given. Mr. R. B. Campbell appears for claimant, who is allowed fourteen days to answer.

John H. Lewis et al. vs. *schooner Caroline Casey, &c., and Geo. W. Brooks.*—On motion of Mr. McMahon, ordered one week to answer.

Benj. Stokely et al. vs. *Haskell G. Smith.*—On motion of Mr. A. W. Griswold for respondent, ordered one week to answer.

United States vs. 341 *hhds., &c., Molasses.*—On motion of Mr. Frederick Smyth for claimants, ordered one week to answer.

United States vs. 200 *cases Gin and two cases Brandy.*—On motion of Messrs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Poor Gentleman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Boy and the Yankee Girl—Advertising for a Wife—Born to Good Luck—The Magic Shirt.

FURDI'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Julius Cæsar—The Sailor of France—Nipped in the Bud.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Jumbo Jum.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Persia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The intelligence she brings is of interest. The bill admitting Jews to seats in Parliament, had finally passed the House of Commons, and ere this has become a law. The India bill had passed through the House of Lords. From India we learn that Gwalior has been captured; from China, that the allied fleet had beaten the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and was moving towards the populous capital of the Chinese Empire. Further insurrectionary movements have occurred in Turkey.

Strange rumors reach us from Utah, in relation to the acts of Gov Cumming. It is stated that the Governor has alienated the good-will of his colleagues, that he has affiliated with the leading Mormons, and that the mails are openly tampered with while passing through the Salt Lake City Post-Office, without remonstrance from the Governor. Reports of Gov. Cumming's unpopularity among the new officers of the Territory reached us some time since. This later rumor, coming through private advices received at St. Louis, revived the stories formerly current. However, there may be nothing in it.

Mr Wm. Carey Jones, Colonel Benton's son-in-law, publishes in the St. Louis *Republican* a fierce attack upon Mr. F. P. Blair and his son; denying the assertions of those gentlemen that Colonel Benton denounced the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and indulging in personal abuse of the Blairs for their circulation of such a report.

Our Washington dispatch announces that Secretary Cobb will dispose of the New-York Custom-house appointments and removals to-day. About twenty changes will be made, including clerks, assistant-inspectors and weighers.

The yellow fever is committing serious ravages in New-Orleans. During the week ending on the 31st ult., *seventy* deaths out of a total 193, were caused by this disease.

The United States frigate *Savannah* sailed yesterday for Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte. She anchored temporarily at Quarantine. The wind during the day was fresh from N. E. to E. S. E.

Mr. Gray, Warden of the City Prison, died yesterday from disease of the heart, caused by dropsy, from which complaint he has been suffering for some time past. He has been connected with the City Prison ever since its erection, and formerly held several important offices under the City Government. A scramble will doubtless take place among office-seekers to secure the place made vacant by his decease.

The cricket match, Canada *vs.* the United States, was resumed at Hoboken yesterday. The United States eleven, at the conclusion of the first innings, were 66 runs ahead. Play will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

Stephen H. Branch's trial came off with *eclat* yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The *élite* of New-York City officials and politicians were there. New-York itself was there. The room was crowded like herrings in a barrel. Branch was in his glory, for he was the observed of all observers. Among the witnesses were Mayor Tiemann and Governors Draper and Bell. Mr. Ashmead defended Branch, and made out the best case he could. Messrs. Sedgwick and McKeon conducted the prosecution, and made out the best case they could, and the witnesses did their best to make the trial a "rich one." The *dénouement* will take place to-day, when there will doubtless be no lack of interest or spectators. Branch was surrendered yesterday by his bondsman, the "golden-haired boy" of his school-boy era, Mr. Sylvester S. Southworth, of the *Sunday Mercury*, and reduced to the necessity of finding fresh bail, which, after a hearty chase about town, in charge of an officer, he succeeded in doing.

Coroner Gamble yesterday commenced an investigation in the case of the murder of Cornelius Rady, the old man who was killed on Saturday night by some "Dead Rabbits," as he was passing through Centre-street. Patrick Gilligan, a noted and desperate member of the "Dead Rabbit" fraternity, is clearly indicated in the evidence thus far taken as the person who struck the murderous blow. The inquest will be resumed to-day. John Quinlan, James Hines, Charles W. Gloyn and Bernard Dwyer have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, adopted the report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of the Coroners and of certain physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations, ($4,462 62,) and several reports of minor importance, and adjourned to Friday, at 2 P. M.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County held its annual meeting last evening. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The statement of the County Treasurer of the amount of surplus and deficiencies in the taxes of 1857, after deducting the amount of the deficiency of 1856, and of the securities in his hands, was presented.

The General Markets yesterday were more active for Cotton, of which 3,500 bales were sold, chiefly *in transitu*. Flour was unsettled. The Inspectors refused to pass the bulk of the State flour available. This had the effect of seriously impeding business. Such lots as were reliable found ready buyers at firmer prices. We have been informed that since the close of 'Change, the Inspection difficulty has been adjusted, by the appointment of an arbitrator to settle disputed cases. Wheat and Corn were in good demand. Coffee and Sugars were moderately active at former quotations. Provisions attracted considerable attention at strengthening prices. Freights continued depressed, with a tendency in favor of shippers.

The Mount Vernon Fund.—The project for the purchase of Mount Vernon appears to have been taken up in earnest by the ladies. A State organization, similar to the plans already perfected in Massachusetts, Virginia, and other parts of the Union, has been completed for New-York. Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, of Westchester County, is appointed Vice-Regent for this State. An Appeal to the Women of New-York, which we publish this morning, sets forth the merits of the case. We understand that very complete arrangements have been made for districting the State, so that the appeal may reach every village and farm-house. The object is praiseworthy.

The Turkish Problem.

It is most desirable that the Turkish problem should be solved peaceably, for solved in some way it is sure to be before very long. The Russian war, far from settling the question, has evidently only developed all the causes which were previously working the overthrow of the Empire. The weakness of the central Government was the actual and proximate motive of Russian aggression. No one could fairly accuse the Porte of oppressing its Christian subjects actively, but its inherent weakness compelled it to leave them without the protection of its own laws. Pachas, and Beys, and Mudirs, and fanatics of all grades, have been just as much in the habit of committing outrages on Christians, since the Tangimah, as before, wherever there was no European Consul at hand to interfere. No one charged the Sultan with countenancing their acts, but Russia alleged, and alleged truly, that as long as the central authority had no power to punish such offences, it was responsible before the world for their perpetration.

Christians have been beaten in every village from the Golden Horn to Belgrade, times innumerable, and despoiled of their property, without the possibility of obtaining redress. Murders of the most atrocious kind, as we remarked two days ago, such as the recent assassinations at Jaffa and Djidda, go unpunished, every year, not for want of the will, but for want of the way to bring criminals to justice. Even in despotic countries the main force of a government must be a moral force, or it ceases to be a government at all. Unless a large portion of the nation, and above all its own functionries, obey it without corporeal compulsion, its reign is virtually at an end. There is in political as well as in natural persons, a mysterious principle of vitality, which comes one knows not whence, and departs one knows not whither. To point out where it lies, to say in what law or institution it fixes its seat, would puzzle any of us; but when it has once fled, no power on earth seems competent to supply its place. Valor, genius, military force, foreign alliances, in vain attempt to galvanize into activity the corpse it has deserted. All the great Powers of Europe are at this moment, we have no doubt, sincerely anxious that the authority of the Sultan, however despised abroad, should be respected and obeyed through the length and breadth of his own dominions. But yet there is not a petty town 50 miles from the capital which that authority can insure against disorder and violence one minute longer than the passions of its inhabitants choose to permit. In fact, an edict of the Porte is now utterly worthless throughout the Turkish dominions, unless there is an armed force on the spot to enforce it. Even the troops, hitherto models of patient obedience, are fast throwing off the yoke of discipline. The garrison of Belgrade mutinied *en masse* a few weeks ago, because the Pacha sought to punish a soldier, who had brutally assaulted the British Consul, an old man of nearly seventy. The Empire presents every one of the symptoms which always indicate rapid decline and disorganization—paralysis of the central power, local disorders in all quarters, necessity for armed force to compel obedience at any given point, violent and sanguinary hostility between sects and races, and an utterly exhausted treasury. No State in history has ever long survived the appearance of such symptoms.

We pointed out, on Thursday, the necessity for immediate action on the part of the civilized powers in view of the impending catastrophe. We are anxious as the Czar Nicholas professed to be, to have measures taken to prevent the general European convulsion which is likely to follow any sudden extinction of the Ottoman Empire. He proposed to provide for the approaching crisis by making a division of the property of the individual between himself and England. We desire to see a system put into operation at once, which will render the disappearance of the Sultan from the list of European sovereigns an event of no moment whatever. The European powers should interfere now, and place, at least, European Turkey, under an authority of some kind, which will be able to protect life and property.

The great obstacle to any such measure is the deadly and irreconcilable hostility of the Christians and Mussulmans. This must be at once removed, and it can only be removed by the disappearance of one or the other from the scene. As the Christians outnumber their masters five to one, there can be no hesitation as to which should be encouraged to expatriate themselves. Luckily there has been for years a voluntary movement going on amongst the Turks, which needs only to be stimulated to effect the desired object. Ever since 1828 there has been a tide of Mussulman emigration flowing from the provinces on the Danube towards Asia Minor. The insults, outrages and humiliations which the Turks on the frontier had to endure in that and the following year, during the two campaigns, and the constant sense of insecurity which the war left behind, impelled large numbers to move southward—some halting on the other side of the Balkan, but many more crossing the Bosphorus. In the interval which has since elapsed, the Mussulman population of Bulgaria has undergone enormous diminution from this cause alone. The last war gave the movement a fresh impulse. After the passage of the Danube by General Luders in the Summer of 1854, there was a general stampede from all the districts bordering on the Dobrudscha. The whole population of a large number of villages decamped in masses, with their flocks and herds, and marched without halting until they had passed over into Anatolia, and the stream continued to flow southward till the peace. It is well known that there is a general belief amongst the Turks that their reign in Europe will one day come to an end, and that Asia is not simply the cradle, but is fated to be the future home of their race. Large numbers of the wealthy in Constantinople for this reason cause themselves to be buried on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, lest hereafter an infidel Government should defile their graves. The whole of the Turkish population in Europe, in short, fully recognize their position in it to be that of soldiers encamped on hostile territory. There is hardly a village in it which the offer of means of transport and of waste lands in Anatolia would not induce to transfer itself to that province without a murmur.

This fact alone immensely simplifies the future of European Turkey. With none but a Christian population to deal with, the task of reorganizing it would be comparatively easy, and we know of no plan for reducing this intricate problem to its simplest form, so consistent with the claims of justice, and with respect for vested rights, and, at the same time, so easy of adoption, as the application of strong stimuli to Turkish emigration.

The War in China.

The intelligence of the movements of the allied squadrons on the coast of China, is of the utmost importance. On the 20th of May, the French and English vessels attacked the forts defending the entrance of the Pei-ho, and after a severe conflict captured them, thus opening the passage to the capital of the Chinese Empire. The forts were four in number, mounting in all, according to the telegram, one hundred and thirty-eight guns, although previous information had fixed the number at seventy-nine. There was also a large line of earth-works well armed and defended. Indeed, all the defences were overcrowded with troops. In addition to these artificial advantages was a natural one in the form of a sand-bar, stretching across the mouth of the river, a mile in breadth, and seldom affording more than two or three feet of water. What with the gunboats, however, and the courage of the English, and daring bravery of the French, all the forts were promptly taken, notwithstanding the hardihood of the native soldiery in their defence. It is now understood that the allied flotilla will at once advance towards Pekin, doubtless anticipating that its approach will be prevented by the submission of the Emperor.

The distance from the discharge of the Pei-ho to the Capital is variously stated at from one hundred to one hundred and forty miles. It has been a sealed passage to foreigners, whence the uncertainty in regard to it. Vessels of 300 tons burden may ascend one-third of the way. The rest is only navigable in flat bottomed boats. The City of Pekin is not immediately upon the river bank—it stands half-way between the Hoen-ho and Pei-ho, a vast area of one-story buildings, stretched along streets of rectangular and rectilinear regularity, and inclosed by a massive wall more than thirty feet in height. The wall is said to be eighteen miles in length. Within it, a population exceeding twelve hundred thousand souls is cooped up; there is the palace of the Emperor, there the splendid gardens of the mandarins, and nobility; there the vilest collection of stenches that ever befouled the atmosphere of town or City, Cologne not excepted. There is no question, we believe, that what with this swarming population, and this abounding filth of the streets, nothing could be more disagreeable to take or retain than Pekin, unless the military occupation were preceded by the labors of an army of scavenging pioneers. Perhaps a natural desire to come short of this inodorous goal, and a knowledge of the difficulty of transporting an army upon flat-boats, or through a country unknown, and among thronging and pertinacious, if not inherently formidable enemies,, underlie the obvious wish of Lord Elgin to negotiate outside the walls of the capital. Indeed, it is very far from assured that success will crown the enterprise, if persisted in. But if it should—if the barbarian flags are to wave over the royal palace of the Tartars—the closing chapter of Chinese history may be considered as written. Terms dictated there will involve the sacrifice of national independence, and lead to the surrender of wide territories, while they will give a fresh impulse to the movements of the rebels, who already wield larger material forces in the Empire than its dynastic head. The ensuing tidings from China, therefore, will, in all probability, decide the fate of a race exceeding in number one-third the population of the globe.

Emancipation in Russia.

There are always difficulties in the path to freedom. The movement in Russia towards the abolition of serfdom has experienced a hitch, which may retard, though, it is to be hoped, may not prevent the ultimate realization of the Emperor's plan. The telegram which brings this information is a Delphic abstrusity: we are only told the regulations reported by the Commission on the subject are impracticable and inconsistent with public safety, and are therefore not to be carried out. As is the case with several other topics, we shall know more about it hereafter.

In the meantime we derive from St. Petersburg papers some interesting statistics of the number and condition of the serfs. It appears that there are thirty thousand actual slaves in Russia, that is, serfs not attached to the soil. They are called *ludi bassemelei*, and the condition of their service is, that they pay two-fifths of their gains to their owners. The greater number of this class are females. Of serfs proper—that is, servants owing labor, attached to and legally irremovable from their masters' estates—there are 742,420, belonging to some 50,000 owners, each having from 1 to 20. The condition of this class is extremely wretched, as the masters are generally of narrow means, and exact severe labor. A second division of the serfs numbers 3,271,648, belonging to 36,024 owners, each having from 21 to 100. The condition of this class is said to be no better than that of the preceding. A third division embraces 19,808 proprietors, owning 7,807,000 serfs—that is, from 101 to 1,000 apiece. A fourth division embraces 2,468 proprietors, owning 3,230,268 serfs—that is, from 1,001 to 2,000. A final division includes 1,447 proprietors, possessing 6,567,060 serfs—that is, more than 2,000 each. More than 13,000 of the serfs in the last three categories are hypothecated to the Imperial Government, for a sum total of 397,879,459 roubles.

From these figures it will be seen that the servile population of Russia exceeds in number the entire population of the United States; a fact that may induce us to admire the gigantic effort required to emancipate them, and to pardon any tardiness in the process.

Final Passage of the Oaths Bill.—Henceforth Jews may sit in Parliament. The Oaths Bill from the House of Lords has passed in the Commons, and is the law of the realm. A Jew may now qualify without swearing to uphold the Christian religion. The final passage of the measure took place on the 21st ult.

Thus one after another of the defences of ancient prejudice is tumbled down by the advancing spirit of the age. The Baron Rothschild, whose money-power has long clothed him with an influence more than regal over European politics, may at last sit and vote in the English House of Commons. It is scarcely to be apprehended that his presence there can tend materially to damage the stability of the Christian religion in the British isles. Indeed it is surprising that the measure in question has been so long deferred. Here, in the United States, where no political distinction is made against citizens of the Israelitish persuasion, we find no little difficulty in comprehending the strenuous opposition of the English Church to the election of Jews to Parliament. It must be referred to the illiberal sentiments of a bygone period, and is among the last remaining vestiges of that persecution which hunted the sons of Jacob with such remorseless ferocity in the earlier ages of English history.

Rural Rambles Within City Limits.

"The City is deserted," say the correspondents of out-of-town papers—which, being interpreted, means that the few who own country houses have gone to them; that some hundreds of women, who have been tied closely to the City for ten months, are now visiting their rural friends, and exhibiting the latest method of wearing pineapple silks and light barèges; that, the public schools being dismissed for vacation, thousands of boys who have carried satchels up and down the streets have rolled up their trousers at last, and are wading for late polywogs in country frog-ponds, or crackling bladder-wrack under their naked feet, hunting for shedder-crabs at low water. Those who are out of town in the rare sport of their rambles fancy very naturally that nobody is left in town; while the Ins, jostled as badly as ever in thoroughfares, would hardly miss the absentees, but that some of them, dismal house holders, are eating burnt steaks and drinking intolerable coffee from tables that, except in the dog-days, know no steaks but such as are done to a turn, and no coffee but such as the gods would smack their celestial chops over; and that there is a strange abstinence from laughter, or crying, or juvenile shouting, about the sleeping-rooms. The Outs will do well enough if they are careful not to be captured piecemeal by the sharks that outlie the watering-places, and if they avoid huckleberrying and the little red spiders that so surely set up their local purgatories on the persons of indiscreet searchers after the small fruits now in season. But the Ins, in the odd hours of almost every day's employment, may enjoy the rarest of rural sports in their dooryards, or within the limits of a sixpenny ride, if they would only open their eyes to the patches of nature that a kind Providence interjects even into the metropolis, and lavishes on its outskirts. Though our governors were all Pete Dawsons, and our Government so corrupt, and our streets so rotten with filth that strangers wondered the whole municipal realm were not offered by Decency at auction for a manure-heap to the Flatbush farmers, they cannot forbid that into our secluded dooryards shall come odd teachers of curious and abstruse laws, posting us on points that the wisest covet instruction on, and before our eyes working transformations more amusing than the Metamorphoses of Ovid. Every tree that shades our sidewalks—the abused ailanthus only excepted—waves in its skeleton leaves the evidences of their ravages, or bears on its trunk, within a child's reach, the cocoons of insects, the story of whose beginning and end is not told in the books, inviting the passer, by a succession of simple observations, to become an authority in entomology for the best instructed. If the reader smiles at the suggestion that such subjects could ever prove interesting to him, let him remember that it only needs a week of occasional attention to any subject in natural history to make a man who is fit to have a vacation an enthusiast over it; and as to the dignity of such studies, if they are up to the calibre of Humboldt and Agassiz, even Gunnybags must not turn up his nose.

Moreover, as to these same caterpillars, cocoons and moths, there is a civic crown awaiting the man who will simply set down on paper what any citizen of educated eyes may see of their transformations during a single season. A brilliant writer complained long ago that all the good things had been written; but no disgusted naturalist can say for years yet to come that all or a tenth part has been told that ought to be of the insects that take toll of every grain field, and steal some of the beauty of every vine and shrub that shades our windows. The field is an open one for aspirants, and as no sane Yankee travels abroad to see the world until he has made the tour of his own haystack, so none but simpletons postpone for their country tour and larger opportunities, the investigation of those subjects which shove themselves through the chinks of their doors in ample proportions.

It has been roundly asserted—too roundly for the crooked truth—that there is not a species of animal or plant in Europe which has its exact correspondent in an American species, unless it has been imported hither, or has braved, in its career, the rigors of the Arctic Zone. Still, it is so far true, that the specific descriptions by English Naturalists of Native American animals are good for nearly nothing to us, and the sooner we believe it, the earlier we shall be extricated from the utter confusion that overtakes us when we attempt to trace the history, predict the habits or guard against the ravages of our annoyers by means of the specific directions of English or Continental writers. As farmers who clear up a forest to put in their wheat do not attend the first year to the adornment of their pickle, so our own naturalists have been too busy as yet to pay much attention to these matters. Harris of Massachusetts, Fitch of New-York, and a few others, have made most creditable beginnings upon our insects. Still there is a new world of animal life to be explored. There are scarcely a dozen men in the State who can devote themselves to it as an enthusiast feels that he would like to, and probably there are very few who can more profitably do something at it than those intelligent members of the Can't-Get-Away Club who have leisure hours enough, though never a leisure day, during their confinement; and if Pater-Familias will take out with him a pocket lens, a jack-knife, and the little ones, he will find them all brave assistants in his labor.

Fortunately, too, our sea-shore has not yet all been spoiled by bulkheads; and wherever there is a mud flat, not yet filled in, or a clear furlong of beach where the sea rolls in unbroken by a wharf line, there is another field rich in unexplored treasures,—an aquarium which needs no bellows to aerate it, whose Fuci and Ulvae neither die out nor crowd out the anemones and mollusks. The upper shores of Manhattan and the coasts of Staten Island and Long Island furnish abundant fields where "the glories of low water" are revealed for six hours of every day, tempting citizens to most wholesome rambles and offering exceedingly instructive lessons, *gratis*. The reader who will take the hint will find here stocked *aquaria*, cheaper than Barnum or the Providence man furnish that never grow cloudy, never suffer from confervale, never get over-stocked, never spill out on the parlor carpet, will not crack the tank in December when Biddy forgets to coal the furnace at bedtime.

After all, the City is the place for naturalists to start in; for here Nature furnishes her feasts in such gentle, well-appointed courses that weak stomachs may safely sit them out, and the guests, after a brief experience of her French diet rise up refreshed and with a score of new senses about them. Henceforth the whole landscape and the long sea-margin is one teeming vivarium. If shut up behind their own street door, even the mouldy cellar walls and the basins of unfiltered Croton are parks of preserve; but when they do go down to the country they carry the key to Nature's cabinet in their pantaloons' pocket. Fields that were always beautiful, now glow, of course, and sparkle with superior beauty; but even the scrub-oak plains loom up rich, and the ancient mossy bay-berry lots are fertile as prairies.

Regaining their Senses.

M. Victor Considerant, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic of the followers of Fourier, has renounced the doctrines of his master, and declares that a society cannot be organized upon his principles. M. Considerant has tried the experiment thoroughly. His labors have been ardent, indefatigable, conscientious. He has crossed the ocean repeatedly, he has speculated in lands, striven to organize communities, has taken the advice of profound philosophers in this City and elsewhere, and had secret interviews without end with capitalists. The result is this present explosion of disgust and apostacy. It is creditable to the tardy sagacity of M. Considerant, that he has found out where the real difficulty lies, namely, in the utter immorality of Fourierism. So emphatic is his conviction upon this point, that in proposing a new effort at colonization, he stipulates that Socialism shall be distinctly ruled out, as incompatible with the existence and prosperity of the community.

Thus one by one the adherents of the hard-headed French sociologist turn their backs on his theories. Even that persistent daily print, which for years inculcated his principles, and indeed rooted them so firmly in the popular mind, as to bring up that flourishing crop of Woman's-right-ism, Free-Love-ism, and Unitary Household-ism, with which society is infested, denies its master, and contents itself with practicing the dogma of a minor prophet, that "property is robbery." One of these days, that, too, may be discarded; and we shall all be orthodox together.

Our Old Military Posts.—From time to time our military posts, consisting of forts, barracks, and, in each case, more or less of valuable land, cease to be occupied by the army, as the exigencies of the service call the limited regular force of the United States to other portions of our extended territory. Generally, when this takes place the edifices are suffered for a season to fall into dilapidation. But the keen eye of speculation watches all such points with a view to plunder. Some Government official, whose means of information are large, and whose scrupulosity is small, manages, by political influence, in a round-about, unsuspected way, to get the ear of the War Department. An auction, or a private transfer, whichever may best conduce to the end in view, is quietly arranged. A sale takes place, apparently fair but really a corrupt collusion; somebody becomes the purchaser in behalf of somebody else; the public is blinded; the Department fleeced, and two or three keen fellows are made rich. Need we refer to modern instances? Assuredly not. These general statements require no illustration. We have seen the thing handsomely done again and again—sometimes in the far West, then again in our immediate vicinity, and we shall see it often hereafter.

But it sometimes happens by way of exception, that a public use is proposed to be made of such Government property as we have been speaking about. Whether this proceeds from lack of enterprise, or from honesty, it is not necessary to inquire. The fact itself being so directly against precedent, and in opposition to the evil spirit of the times, will hardly be credited. It is a fact, nevertheless. For example, at St. Augustine, in Florida, an old fogy town of two thousand people, and two hundred years' standing, there is a cluster of buildings, erected in the ancient Spanish times, but latterly used as a barracks for the United States troops. They will be thus occupied no more, the Florida war having emigrated with Billy Bowlegs. Instead of casting about for a speculation, the people of St. Augustine, with a unanimity which has no respect to sect or party, have petitioned the Government to grant the property to the State of Florida for the purposes of a high school and college. Such a disposition of it would be eminently fit and worthy. The buildings and grounds, worth about $10,000, are exceedingly well adapted to educational uses, but would not sell for more than half their value at auction. St. Augustine is well known to be one of the most healthy and delightful spots in the Union. It is frequented every Winter by large numbers of Northern invalids, many of whom have indeed made it their permanent residence.

The New Canadian Ministry.—Although Mr. George Brown succeeded in forming a "clear-grit" Ministry, there are strong doubts as to the ability of his Cabinet to sustain itself. It was announced on Monday morning: in the afternoon a resolution of "want of confidence" passed the Legislative Council, and in the evening was under discussion in the House of Assembly, not without prospects of passing that body also. Should this result be reached, nothing would remain for Mr. Brown's Ministry but to resign, and allow their predecessors to reassume the government. In fact it would seem that the late Ministry descended from their high horse of power merely to remount more securely.

Mr. Brown, like his ancient friend and copatriot Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, seems better qualified for attack than defence. During the present session he availed himself of his position as representative of Toronto to assail the Government party with vigor and effect. It is possible that his success on the Ottawa question was more decided than he had bargained for, and that the victory is at least as embarrassing as agreeable. It threw upon him suddenly, if not unexpectedly, the responsibility of conducting the Government, an undertaking for which he does not sufficiently possess the public confidence.

Political feeling has an intensity in Canada to which we of the States are happily strangers, and engenders hostilities which extend to all the relations of life. Parliamentary and newspaper discussions are characterized by bitterness little short of ferocity, and by attacks upon character of the most malignant description. Nor are such things exceptional; they are the rule, and a very bad rule certainly.

Fireman Injured.—Charles O'Hara, a member of Engine Company No. 7, was run over on Monday evening while the Company was proceeding to a fire in Second-avenue, and had his right leg fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Chief Justice Duer.

The Hon. John Duer, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of this City, who has been suffering for some months past under serious illness, occasioned by the fracture of a limb, was so low last evening that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He is at the residence of a relative on Staten Island.

Judge Duer is advanced in years, probably 72. His long life has been active, useful and honorable. Descended from an old English family, he has kept untarnished their reputation for probity and honor. His father was Colonel Wm. Duer; his mother, Lady Catherine, a daughter of Lord Stirling, one of a noble English house. William Alexander Duer, a brother of the Judge, was formerly President of Columbia College, and died recently in New-Jersey. Judge Duer early determined to adopt the profession of the law, and commenced practice nearly fifty years ago in the quiet town of Goshen, Orange County, in this State; a place where many men since prominent in public life, commenced their career. Judge Duer, while a resident of Goshen, was in partnership with Beverly Robinson, Esq., who was afterwards a well-known lawyer in this City, and but recently deceased. Removing his residence to New-York, after a sojourn in other sections of the State, Judge Duer was, in the year 1840, elected an Associate Justice of the Superior Court. After the death of Judge Oakley, he became Chief Justice, and held that position at the time of the accident, the results of which have prevented him from taking his seat upon the Bench for several months. Judge Duer was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and sat, as a Lay delegate, in the Diocesan Convention held in this City just before the memorable trial of Bishop Onderdonk. At that time, Judge Duer asked for an investigation in relation to the ordination of Mr. Carey; a request which caused some unpleasantness between him and the Bishop, but which led to no serious results. Judge Duer's name also came prominently before the public during the visit of Governor Kossuth to this country. At the banquet given by the Bar of the City, in honor of the illustrious exile, Judge Duer felt called upon to utter a public expression of his disapprobation of the sentiments with which Governor Kossuth was regarded, and made a speech which contained some severe reflections. This circumstance created a strong feeling at the time, and Judge Duer's course was the subject of severe animadversion.

Judge Duer was selected as the orator on the occasion of the obsequies of Judge Kent, to give expression to the high esteem entertained by the Bench and Bar for that distinguished jurist. In this effort, Judge Duer made an admirable success. On other occasions, he has also appeared before the public, concerned in various subjects, and unhesitatingly expressing his own views as he conceived to be right. In his personal relations, Judge Duer was a polished gentleman and an attached friend. His course while upon the Bench added largely to the enviable fame he had already acquired as a member of the Bar. The Judge leaves a large family. His eldest son, William, formerly held a diplomatic station in South America.

Amusements.

Mammoth Festival.—In consequence of the extremely unfavorable state of the weather the mammoth Festival had to be again postponed yesterday. Although a very heavy loss has been entailed on the management, we are persuaded that it acted judiciously in deferring any further effort until Monday of next week. Weather like the present usually lasts a few days, and a day or two of sunny warmth is then needed to dry the ground. Additional freshness and beauty will be imparted to the scene, if, on Monday, it should happen to be fine. In the meantime we are delighted to hear that the managers are determined to still further improve their opportunity by making additional preparations for the *fete*. They are determined not to be beaten by the weather, or by the mean cliques who triumph at this unavoidable postponement.

City Items.

A Determined Suicide—George Trenck, book-keeper in the store of A. Wesson & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide, by throwing himself into the dock at the foot of Robinson-street. Officer Devoe, of the Detective Police, jumped into the water, and, with great difficulty, succeeded in rescuing him. Trenck did his utmost to break loose from the officer, that he might throw himself again into the water. He inveighed strongly against the officer for what he declared to be his impertinent interference in his behalf. Seeing his strong determination to make way with himself, the officer conveyed him to the Tombs. Upon being questioned by Justice Osborn as to the motive inducing the attempt on his life, he stated that private reasons of a most painful character were at the bottom of it. He declared most emphatically that nothing would prevent him from still carrying his design into execution. He was searched, and his money, knife, &c., taken from him, when he was locked up in a cell. Mr. Trenck is a remarkably fine looking man, gives his age as 28, and has a wife and family residing in the country.

Melancholy Suicide Caused by Destitution.—Mrs Mary A. Chalan, a young married woman, committed suicide on Tuesday evening by jumping out of the 5th story window of the tenement house No. 143 Thompson-street. She was killed instantly. Extreme destitution induced the act. A short time since she was married to an Italian carpenter named Charles Chalan. Recently her husband was thrown out of employment, and has not been able to obtain work since. They were driven to such necessity that they had pawned nearly everything they had, down to the most of their bed clothes. Chalan hunted all over the City on Monday for work, and returned in the evening unsuccessful. He told his wife of his ill success, and she replied to him, "It's too bad, we have nothing to eat." To which he replied: "Mary, dear, it shall not continue so; I will go to sea and you shall go home to your parents until a better time." The husband started to leave the room, when his wife instantly leaped out of the window. She was picked up dead. The husband is frantic with grief.

Death of the Warden of the City Prison.—John Gray, Warden of the City Prison, died between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, at the residence of his son-in-law in Twenty eighth-street. Mr. Gray, as is well-known, has been for some time past disabled from the discharge of his duties on account of sickness—his complaint being dropsy. For the past few days he was thought to be improving, and visited the Tombs on Monday, but he was carried away suddenly by disease of the heart, superinduced by dropsy. He has been connected with the City Prison in various capacities, ever since its erection, and was appointed four years since to the position of Warden by the Board of Ten Governors. He has always been energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He was 65 years of age and a native of Albany. He has held several important offices under the City Government. He leaves a large family.

New-York University Law Department.—The Professors composing the Faculty of Law of this Institution have all been elected, and most of them have signified their willingness to serve. The first session will commence on Monday, Oct. 25, and continue until March 1 next. There will be but one session in each year, and the whole course will embrace two sessions. The fee for each session will be for a full course of lectures, $125, payable invariably in advance. The degree of Bacheler of Law will be conferred by the Council of the University, upon those students who attend two full courses of lectures, and are commended by the Faculty of Law and the Law Committee of the Council. A graduating fee of $25 will be paid by each student on receiving his diploma.

The Mystery of Horse-Taming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: You allow one George Holbrook to assail us in your columns with the charge that, in a recent publication on Horse-Taming, we have plagiarized from a little book of which he is the publisher. The fact is, that in his book, which is generally a poor one, there are certain very good passages. These passages are taken *verbatim*, and without the least acknowledgment, from a pamphlet treating of the education of horses, by Mr. John S. Rarey. It is the same pamphlet which has recently been republished in England. In our publication, which gives the whole system of Mr. Rarey, and gives him full credit as the author of all its parts, we also speak of this pamphlet, and give an account of its substance. In so doing, we have now and then adopted the language of the original, as we had a right to do. Mr. Holbrook, on the other hand, having previously made extracts from the same pamphlet, without any sort of credit to the author, now tries to pass them off as if they were his own, and not stolen goods. These passages are, however, comparatively unimportant, and have nothing to do with the great secret of Mr Rarey, which constitutes the principal feature of our publication. Your obedient servants,

H. Greeley & Co.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The Farmers' Club.

POTATO ROT—LONG ISLAND GRASS—THE USE OF PEAT AND SALT-MARSH MUD AS A MANURE.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club was held at the American Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, on Tuesday, at noon, Dr. WATERBURY being called to the chair.

The Secretary, Judge MEIGS, read from a San Francisco paper the statement that strawberries, 8 inches in diameter, and of excellent flavor, were exhibited in that market; that raspberries and green corn were on sale by the 24th of May; that there are in California not less than 10,000,000 acres of land well adapted for the culture of grapes; that the Lawton blackberry is more productive in California than in any other part of the Union. To this Mr. THOS. W. FIELD remarked that such a statement might mean more than the San Franciscan intended. He had counted upon a single plant in Mr. BURGESS' possession, (East New-York,) 1,840 berries—or, as the berries run 120 to 140 to the quart, 15 quarts from a single bush. The Judge proceeded to quote the *Society of Arts Journal* concerning coffee, that it is largely adulterated with roasted beans, which really much resemble the flavor of coffee; that chickory, of which 17,000,000 pounds are annually used in France as a substitute for coffee, contains 30 per cent. of sugar.

Mr. ADRIAN BERGEN exhibited some potatoes from his farm on Long Island, which were affected with the rot. The field had promised well until within a very few days, when the tops began to die. On digging, he found that the rot had commenced. The same field bore potatoes last year, of which none had the rot. This year he plowed the barnyard manure in—and used none in the hill—so, evidently, manuring in the hill does not cause the rot. He should not touch the potatoes at present, but wait till cold weather; he knew no other way but to wait, and, when the mischief is all done, save what might be left.

Dr. PECK thought the lack of lime and alkalies in the field was the cause of the rot. Plant early, use no fermenting manure, but apply lime and alkalies freely, plow deep, and so he thought it might be averted from a field.

Mr. FULLER, of Williamsburg, produced some facts that showed lime could not save potatoes.

Mr. T. W. FIELD thought great harm was done by treating "rot" as a specific and unique disease—it was the death of the potatoes from a score of different causes. Anything which injured the health of the potato would expose it to rot—it might be an insect, it might be sudden exposure to a great heat while the plant was growing fast. Alkalies produced a stocky growth, which the sun would not easily affect, while recent manures started up a rapid, succulent growth, that was exceedingly susceptible to atmospheric changes.

Dr. WATERBURY agreed that it was the effect of constitutional disease—or if it was a specific disease that plants while healthful would not be subject to it, as the insects on calves are specific, and yet well-fed calves never suffer from them.

Dr. PECK exhibited a stalk of Timothy 5 feet 6 inches high, that grew on a bank of the Long Island Railroad, some 43 miles from Brooklyn, out of the soil which prejudice and ignorance still affirm to be utterly barren and only sand. A neighbor of his on the same kind of soil cut two tons and a half of Timothy from an acre which was manured last five years ago. The field had been mowed for five years successively twice a year. It had received no top-dressing, and had been pastured from the last mowing of each year until snow came. Dr. PECK exhibited specimens of this soil taken from 18 inches below the surface which presented an appearance almost identical with some taken from land at Flatbush valued for farming purposes at $1,000 the acre.

The next subject discussed was the value and use of marsh muck, salt and fresh. The opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that fresh peat muck was not a whit more valuable than salt muck would be, if properly used; that neither was of much account alone, but, said Mr. FIELD, as a divisor of other manures it is invaluable. The peat needs to lay exposed to the frost one Winter, when it crumbles into a fine powder. Before this exposure it is as plastic as clay and full of woody fibre—after the exposure it cannot be made plastic. In this powdered state it is the best material that a farmer can use to compost his manures, of all sort, with. He and others reiterated the necessity of giving all manures to the land in a finely powdered state, so that the plant can avail itself of it at once. Several experiments were detailed where farmers had used salt marsh mud too as a divisor of other manures and with the most promising results, but it was deemed best to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the farms can be visited where it is in use, and the mud itself looked into.

The Rev. Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of the Geographical Society of this City, gave the club some facts concerning the oxen of Southern Africa. A marked feature is their large horns, heavy fore quarters, with a hump on the shoulders. The farmers generally used fourteen oxen in a team, hitched to ponderous wagons. The general extent of a farm is five or six thousand acres, and the people there that a family can be scarcely supported very well upon less land than that. The grain raised is wheat, of a good quality; it is common to sow 20 or 30 acres, and use that soil until it fails, and then plow up a new spot. The cattle are generally very stubborn and hard to train. They are tall and big boned, and travel with great speed. The sheep kept there are of the broad-tailed sort, the tail sometimes growing to a mass of fat of ten or twelve pounds, which is in some measure a substitute for butter with the people.

The next meeting of the Club will be on Monday, Aug. 16. The subject—*Fruits suitable for the farm generally.*

Police Intelligence.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER—MORE ARRESTS—CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Police are still earnestly engaged in endeavoring to discover the parties implicated in the murder of Cornelius Rady, the old man who was killed on Saturday night, at the corner of Worth and Centre streets. John Quinlan, James Hines, Bernard Dwyer and Charles W. Glogan, have been arrested on suspicion. Coroner Gamble commenced the inquest at 11 A. M. yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Station house. The evidence points to Patrick Gilligan as the one who struck the murderous blow. Gilligan has not yet been arrested, but the Police have no doubt that they will be able speedily to effect his arrest. The following is the evidence thus far taken before the Coroner:

Dennis Gaboy, sworn—The deceased was my father-in-law; last Saturday evening he came to my house, No. 66 Centre-street, on a visit, and staid till nearly twelve o'clock; as he was advanced in years, and his health poor, I started to accompany him home to his residence No. 109 Mulberry-street; on passing the corner of Mott-street, some one cried out "There comes two of the Bowery Boys, let's at them," three fellows immediately assaulted us; I knocked one of them down, then dodged under a cart and made my escape into a house in the neighborhood; in about a minute I came out to see what had become of my father-in-law, when I found a large crowd gathered on the corner and my father-in-law lying insensible on the pavement; I assisted some officers of the Sixth Ward in removing him to the Station-house, and thence to the City Hospital, where he died a few minutes after being admitted; neither myself nor the deceased said anything to provoke the attack on us; I afterwards understood that the assailants belonged to the "Dead Rabbit" gang, and that a short time prior to the attack they had had a fight with a gang of "Bowery Boys."

Marcus Herbert, sworn—I reside at No. 25 Mulberry-street, and am one of the constables of the Sixth Ward; about half past eleven o'clock last Saturday night I passed the corner of Worth and Centre streets; three young men who were standing on the corner commenced throwing potatoes at me; one of them commenced talking as though he wanted to fight me; he tried to strike me, but I dodged the blow and passed over on the opposite side of the street; a moment afterwards I saw two men come out of a store not far from the corner of Centre and Worth streets, and saw the three young men attack them as they passed by the corner; one of the young fellows was more boisterous than the others; he was a tall, slim young man, and wore a black coat and Kossuth hat; a crowd soon collected about the place, and that was all I saw; neither Byron, Gilligan nor Wm. McGloin were there.

Bryan Gilligan, sworn—I reside at No. 126 Worth-street, with my father and mother; on Saturday night I was on the corner of Centre and Worth streets, in company with Patrick Gilligan, Michael Kevlin, John Quinlan, and a boy, named Hines; I left them at 11 o'clock and went home; Gilligan was drunk, and struck a colored man while I was there; he was drunk and noisy; he had on a black coat, and black Kossuth hat; he is no connection of mine; I have a brother on the Sixth Ward Police; I am a paper folder, and work in the office of the NEW YORK TIMES; I saw Gilligan in Worth-street last evening.

Wm. Hessler, sworn—I reside at No. 117 White-street; between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night, I was sitting in front of No. 80 Worth-street; Mr. Herbert told me that some persons on the other side of the street wanted to lick him; I went over to see who they were, and saw several persons beating the deceased; Patrick Gilligan was the most desperate among them; I knew him well; I told him not to kill the old man, and he immediately threatened me, upon which I slapped him in the face; Quinlan, Kevlin, and a fellow named "Billy Law" were there; the whole party set upon me, and I had all I could do to protect myself from being murdered; I saw Patrick Gilligan strike the deceased; John Quinlan was present, was among the party, and beat the deceased and myself.

John Quinlan, sworn—I reside at No. 128 Worth-street; on Saturday night I was on the corner of Centre and Worth streets; Patrick Gilligan and Billy Law were there with me; Gilligan was drunk, and I endeavored to take him home; two men came by and Gilligan attempted to take hold of one of them; one of them struck Gilligan, when Gilligan struck him; a crowd soon convened and a general row ensued; I saw Gilligan again on Sunday night, he told me he was blamed for killing the old man Rady.

The Coroner here adjourned the inquest until 11 A. M. to-day, in order to allow the Police further time to obtain witnesses.

HOW POLICEMEN ENJOY THEMSELVES—HOW THEY DO THEIR DUTY.—Jacob Keyser and Patrick Boyle are ex foremen of Hose Company No. 51, and have been on unfriendly terms for some time. On Monday evening they met in the drinking-saloon corner of Third-avenue and Forty seventh-street, and soon got into a quarrel and both clinched. Two Policemen of the Nineteenth Ward were in the back room—most every low groggery in the City has a back room for similar purposes—playing cards. A special Policeman, who was present, called their attention to the fight, and requested their interference; but they refused to meddle in the affair. The special Policeman showed his shield, and endeavored to separate the combatants, when the regular Policemen at once threatened to arrest him if he did not desist. He, however, disregarded their threats, and succeeded finally in ending the fight, but not until the principals were each pretty badly damaged. The two card-playing Policemen were supposed to be on duty patrolling their respective beats when the above occurred.

PAY OF THE POLICE.—The Police received their pay for last month yesterday. There was some quaking among the Policemen, owing to a rumor that the State Comptroller, who has to sign the warrant before the money can be drawn from the bank here, was absent from Albany, and that their pay would be delayed a month in consequence.

Cricket—Canada vs. United States.

This match was resumed yesterday. Play commenced about 10:45, and although the weather was threatening, a large number of persons were on the ground at the commencement. At one time there were between two and three thousand persons present, among whom were many ladies. At the commencement of the Canadians' first innings Monday much was expected from the known strength of the Messrs. Phillips, and Rykert, at the bat, H. Philips facing Hallis' very fast bowling and leading off for a cut for 1, Rykert following for 1, Baker bowling a maiden over from the upper end of the wicket, from whom a slip for 1 was made soon after by Rykert, who also made a drive for 1 from Hallis, before whom Phillips retired soon after with the loss of his bails; 1 wicket for 4 runs. T. Phillips followed, and he and Rykert assisted a couple of maidens, the bowling being well on the wicket, Rykert gave a chance to Wilby at cover point, from Barker, which was not taken, and was soon after bowled by a ripper from Hallis, with no increase for the score. Howard came in and led off for a cut for 1, and a cut to slip for 3 from Barker, from whom T. Phillips cut a 4 to the slip, amidst much applause, and followed it, after some defensive play, with a drive to the on for 2, from the same bowler, who revenged himself by taking the off stump; 3 wickets, 15 runs. Parsons succeeded T. Phillips—who retired with 6 to his name—when Heward made a pretty hit to leg for a 6, which was as prettily fielded and sent back for only 1 by Wilby. The next few overs some byes were made, a wide, and 1 for Parsons to the on, when he was caught from a leg swing over the shoulder by Wright at long stop; 4 wickets, 21 runs. The disposal of this fine player depressed the spirits of the Canadians, and raised the hopes of the United States party. Hardinge—a splendid batsman—followed, and some pretty play took place, he leading off with a cut to slip for 1, and Heward 1 to short leg both from Barker. For several overs, "steady" was the word, for the bowling was not to be trifled with, wides and byes being made, when Heward made for either splendid leg hit, which should have gone for 6, but was sent back by Bingham for only 1; cuts and drives for ones, which ought to have gone for threes but for the splendid fielding, and a sky-scraper from Heward for only 1 to leg.—a chance which was not taken—and Hardinge was singularly caught from Barker, the ball finely touching the shoulder of the bat and glancing from the wicket-keeper's head into the hands of Midship—4 wickets, 35 runs. Head, another fine batter, succeeded; and after some more fine and very spirited play, in which he scored 10 by 4 2's and 2 1's. Crossly was put on to bowl, and, after giving 2 wides, disposed of Head, the ball going into the wicket keeper's hands—5 wickets, 52 runs. Pearless came in, and went out for 0, by a teaser from Hallis, and Sneath took his place, Heward following with a slip for 2; several maidens succeeded, with occasional runs by Sneath, a run for 3, by Heward from Hallis, and a splendid leg hit down the slope at the back of the Club-house. Before the second run was made so hopeless was the case, that Bingham called "last ball," and a 6 was scored amidst enthusiastic cheers. Sneath was at length disposed of by Barker for 7 runs—8 wickets, 81 runs. Napier filled the vacancy, and was soon after disposed of by a snorter from Barker, who also bowled Fourdenier soon after; and Heward carried out his bat, after scoring 3 runs, consisting of a 6, 4-3's, 2-2's and singles. Throughout his play, Heward displayed great science, judgment and carefulness, accompanied by a dashing and humorous manner which completely won the good-will of the spectators for the Captain," as some of the boors of people were heard to name him. His spirit was also infused into the play of some of his fellow-cricketers. The innings, with the wides and byes, finished for 81 runs. During this innings, the fielding of the United States players was as near perfection as possible. Higham at wicket, Sharp at point, Wright at long stop, and Bingham and Wilby, alternately at long or square leg and cover point, fielded very finely; and the captainship of the field was in this match unexceptionable, and the bowling first-rate, more especially that of Hallis, which was very severe.

The usual intermission having been taken for refreshments, Sharp and Waller took their places at the wickets, to the bowling of Hardinge and Head. Hardinge, since his arrival in New York, has had a tumor removed from his foot, which was much against his usual efficiency in bowling.

The bowling of Head was not as well sustained nor as well on the wicket, and he was relieved by Parsons for a time, and afterwards by Napier and Pearless, who were, however, hit away by the superior batting of some of the U. S. cricketers. The style of playing of all our cricketers is so well known and has been criticized for so many years, that a brief allusion to the figures in the score of the U. S. Eleven will suffice; premising it by saying that the fielding of the Canadians, as well as the placing the field, was very mediocre indeed. There were some brilliant exceptions to the general wreck, and those were Hardinge and Head at the bowling, Pearless at wicket and mid-slip, and in shifting about the field according to the batters' play, was invaluable. Rykert—a splendid field at all points, but especially at long or square leg and cover-point, and frequently backing up the long stop, in fact covering more ground than any two men on the field, and saving many runs. Fourdinier played the same points on the change of the overs, but was very much interfered with by the crowd on the outside of the ground, at the upper end, preventing him fielding the ball one catch at the leg from Bingham, when he had made but a few runs on his large score, was caused by this interruption; his fielding was very fine. But the great drawback was the entire want of a wicket-keeper—those who at times put in that position acting as mid-slips, or short long stops. Many over-throws occurred, and at times, confusion seemed worse confounded. This seemed most applicable to some of the short points round the wicket, which were continually being changed and played too far out, which accounts for the number of singles—in fact—stolen runs. Sharp's score consisted of two 3s, a 2 and singles, prettily made; Bingham's, of a 5, a 4, two 3s, four 2s and singles, and was brilliantly made; Senior's, a 3, a 2 and singles; Jefferson's, a 4, a 3, three 2s and singles, and Crossley's two 2's and singles. Halless and Higham played well for their scores, and with the wides and byes the innings terminated for 147 runs, being 66 ahead of the Canadians. The latter went in for their second innings about 5 o'clock, and when the stumps were drawn they had lost 4 wickets for 26 runs. The game will be resumed again this morning at 11 o'clock. The following is the score:

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS

		Runs.
H. Phillips	b. Hallis	1
Rykert	b. Hallis	6
T. Phillips	b. Barker	1
Heward	not out	31
Parsons, c. Wright	b. Hallis	1
Hardinge, c. Crossley	b. Barker	5
Head, c. Higham	b. Crossley	10
Pearless	b. Hallis	0
Sneath	b. Barker	7
Napier	b. Barker	0
Fourdinier	b. Barker	0
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 4; wides, 9		16
Total		81

UNITED STATES—FIRST INNINGS.

		Runs.
Sharp, c. Pearless	b. Head	24
Waller, c. Pearless	b. Hardinge	2
Bingham, c. Pearless	b. Hardinge	34
Senior, c. T. Phillips	b. Hardinge	9
Wilby	b. Hardinge	0
Barker	b. Head	0
H. Wright, c. T. Phillips	b. Hardinge	0
Higham, c. T. Phillips	b. Hardinge	5
Jefferson, c. H. Phillips	b. Parsons	14
Crossley	Not out	16
Hallis, c. Pearless	b. Hardinge	9
Byes, 14; leg byes, 6; wides, 14		34
Total		147

UMPIRES.—Mr. MADISON, of Toronto, for Canada; Mr. CASTLE, of New-York, for the United States.

SCORERS.—Mr. SPIVEY, for the United States; Mr. BOULTBEE, for Canada.

Fatal Accident on the Housatonic Railroad.

On Saturday evening a dreadful accident occurred on the Housatonic Railroad. The train which left Bridegport on that evening ran off the track near Lanesville, three miles from New-Milford.

Mr. L. A. MILLS, of Fairfield, Conn., formerly a well-known auctioneer and commission merchant in this City, was instantly killed. Four others were badly injured, viz.: Mrs. F. C. BASSETT, of Bridgeport Mrs. BRITTON, of New-York; SAMUEL C. HOSFORD, of Patterson, formerly of Fall Village, and A. L. DENNIS, Vice-President of the Naugatuck Road. Several other persons suffered slight injuries. Mr. and Mrs HAXTON, of this City, were bruised; also, Mrs. STUART and Mrs. SEYMOUR, of Sing Sing. The Bridgeport *Standard* says:

"Mr. MILLS must have been killed outright. He was caught in the broken framework of the car, receiving several wounds, any of which must have been mortal. He was very little disfigured, the worst wound being on the back of the head."

The accident appears to have been occasioned by a cow which jumped upon the track immediately in front of the locomotive and was run over, the jar throwing the train off.

FINE REMITTED.—Justice CONNOLLY has reviewed the case of CHARLES and FRANCIS DOBSON, who were recently fined $50 for an alleged assault on an Irishman, named REYNOLDS, and has remitted the fine. Their encounter with REYNOLDS arose out of abusive language which the latter used to their brother, a conductor in a Third-avenue car, and they claim that the first blow was struck by him.

The Abolitionists Celebrating the First of August.

On Monday, the Abolitionists celebrated the anniversary of West India Emancipation, by a Union-dissolving meeting, at Milford, Mass, where OLIVER JOHNSON and LLOYD GARRISON made inflammatory speeches, and resolutions of the fire-and-thunder order were adopted. One of the resolutions was remarkable for its violence:

Resolved, That the guilt of this nation is without a parallel in the history of the world; that its career has been marked by crime of the deepest dye, and stained by the blood of its chattelized victims; that its religion has enforced and sanctified the blasphemous act of making man the property of man; given to man-stealers and traffickers in human flesh, certificates of Christian character and the right hand of fellowship, and persecuted and prescribed the uncompromising friends of the oppressed, as "pestilent and seditious felons," deserving of universal reprobation; that the Government and laws of the country have been wholly on the side of the oppressor, and moulded according to the will and necessities of the slave-power; and that to this hour, "justice standeth afar off, and truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter; and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey."

The Negroes had a public meeting on the same day, at New-Bedford, WM. WELLS BROWN presiding, and making the principal speech. The resolutions were very stout. The colored brethren expressed their sentiments touching the Dred Scott decision:

Whereas, The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, by which that Court declares that we are not and cannot become, neither can the free colored citizens of any other State become citizens of the United States—is in palpable violation of the 1st section of Article 4th of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly declares—The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States:

Whereas, We deem the doctrine so ably laid down by Justice CURTIS of Massachusetts, in dissenting from that of Chief Justice TANEY and his associates, to be impregnable. 1st. That the free native-born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States. 2d. That as free colored persons born within some of the States are citizens of those States, such persons are also citizens of the United States. 3d. That every such citizen residing in any State, has the right to sue and be sued in the Federal Courts as a citizen of that State in which he resides. [Six or seven other "whereases" are here interposed, and then come the resolutions.]

Resolved, That this reign of terror—this martyr age of colored Americans—demands of them a new baptism of energy for the present and of hope for the future. That we may bide our time—remember that there is a divinity which will shape our ends, rough hew them as the spirit of American Pro-Slavery will—for which we must gird ourselves, and expect accumulating and perplexing trials—and above all, be determined to conquer—for if but faithful, out of this little *danger* we shall yet pluck the flower *safety*.

Resolved, That we hold the Dred Scott decision to be no more worthy of respect and consideration than though it denied to all the citizens of this Commonweal h the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and declared Massachusetts to be no longer a consistent member of the Union, but ought to be solemnly protested against and resisted to the last extremity by all the people of the State, as an intolerable act of usurpation and tyranny.

The Boston *Courier* says the exercises closed with a speech from "a benignant and beautiful Quaker lady," who appears to have left a deep impression.

Political Items.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln has returned a sharp answer to Senator Douglas' letter touching the public discussion in Illinois during the canvass. He says:

"Protesting that your insinuations of attempted unfairness on my part are unjust, and with the hope that you did not very considerately make them, I proceed to reply. To your statement that 'it has been suggested recently that an arrangement had been made to bring out a third candidate for the United States Senate, who, with yourself, should canvass the State in opposition to me,' &c., I can only say that such suggestion must have been made by yourself, for certainly none such has been made by or to me, or otherwise, to my knowledge. Surely, you did not *deliberately conclude*, as you insinuate, that I was expecting to draw you into an arrangement of terms, to be agreed on by yourself, by which a third candidate and myself, 'in concert, might be able to take the opening and closing speech in every case.'"

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada—Why the Ministry Resigned.

The Canadian papers are filled with accounts of the Ministerial overturn. The resolution adopted in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th ult., which upset the Cabinet, was the following, offered by Mr. PICHE, as an amendment to one proposed by Mr. DUNKIN:

"That it is the opinion of this House that the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government for the Province."

At the termination of a long debate the vote was taken on the amendment, with the following result, yeas 64; nays 50.

Upon the decision being announced,

Mr. BROWN rose and claimed the result as an expression of declaration on the part of the House, of its dissatisfaction with the whole policy of the Government, and he would, therefore, move that the House do now adjourn, with the understanding that all who voted for the adjourn ment, were to be considered as recording their opinions against the Government; and these in favor of non-adjournment, as expressing their confidence in the Administration.

The Hon. J. A. MACDONALD rose, and on the part of himself and his colleagues, accepted Mr. BROWN'S challenge.

Several members expressed their determination to vote solely on the question that the House do adjourn.

On a division the motion was lost. Yeas 50; nays 61.

At the reassembling of the House on the morning of the 30th,

Attorney-General MACDONALD rose in his place, and said that in consequence of the action of the House on the previous night, the Government deemed it their duty to tender their resignation to his Excellency. Those resignations had been accepted, and the members of the Administration now only held office until their successors were appointed. The Government considered that with respect to the seat of Government, the law of the land was that her Majesty having exercised her prerogative at the request of the Colonial Legislature, the Government had but one course to take, namely: To carry out the law as it stood. No government in a similar position, could avoid taking a like course. The vote of the House on the motion of the honorable member for Berthier, was that the law should not be carried out. It was, moreover, a bare statement that the prerogative of her Majesty, exercised at the request of the Legislature, had been unwisely exercised; that, in short, she had chosen the wrong place. It did not even ask her to reconsider her choice; it did not so much as assign a reason why that choice was erroneous. It simply said, *in a manner which was an act of discourtesy and rudeness toward her Majesty*, that her Majesty was wrong. Besides, there was another consideration. The House had declared that the decision should not be carried out, so that their future course should be guided by that vote. The law had declared that Ottawa was to be the seat of Government. The House declared differently. They should then either commit a breach of the law, or go against the unmistakable majority of the House—fourteen, he believed. They considered the usefulness of the Government would have been much impaired by this. They were the more inclined to take this course, because many honorable members, who usually supported the Government, acted differently and took a view strongly in opposition to her Majesty's selection, although no other place more fit to be the seat of Government was in any way pointed out. They had, therefore, no other course but to resign, although there was a subsequent motion, which, by the action of the Honorable member from Toronto who leads the opposition, was made as one of non-confidence, and on which the Government had a majority. Yet some honorable gentlemen had voted against them on whom they had previously relied; and therefore, in view of all these circumstances, the Government has done what they thought was due to themselves.

Personal.

Galignani, noticing the fact that Mr. Barnum had passed through Paris, on his way to Baden, where he proposed to exhibit Gen. Tom Thumb, tells this story of the little "General." The General has now attained his 21st year, and though "in mind a man," is "in bulk less than a baby still." It is told of him that in a recent angry discussion with his mother, in whose favor he had previously made his will, the dame menaced his little person with a flogging unless he complied with her wishes. But Tom, notwithstanding, continued to hold out, until finding himself suspended in mid-air in one hand, and the birch ready to be applied in the other, he roared out at the top of his infantine voice, "Mind what you are about, mother; if you hit me I'll change my will, you may depend on it," and the birch, as by enchantment, fell harmless from the upifted hand.

The following missionaries have sailed from Boston, per bark *Henry Hill*, for Malta and Symrna: The Rev. Dr. E. Riggs, Mrs. E. Riggs, Misses Elizabeth Riggs, Margaret Riggs, Emma Riggs, Messrs. Edward Riggs, James Riggs, Charles Riggs, the Rev. Daniel Ladd, Mrs. Daniel Ladd, Miss C. K. Ladd, Mr. H. M. Ladd, Miss Mary Loveland, and the Rev T. L. Ambrose.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior; the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster-General; and the Hon. Wm. T. Avery, M. C., were in Memphis on the 27th ult.; the Hon. John Slidell United States Senator from Louisiana, was in Chicago on the 29th ult.

Barnum, it is asserted, is engaged to give a series of lectures the ensuing Winter in London, on "Humbug, Money-getting and Money-losing," three subjects he has perhaps studied more intentlyithan any man living, and likely to become highly popular

The Rev. H. N. Hudson, of New-York, the well-known critic and lecturer, has accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mrs. John Wood, the actress, has commenced a suit in San Francisco, against her husband for divorce, on the ground of his intemperance and ill-treatment of her.

Letters have been received in Buffalo from Bishop Timon, who had arrived in Paris after a visit to Rome. The Bishop writes that he was very graciously received by His Holiness.

A pension of £100 has been bestowed upon Mr. Wm. Desborogh Cooley, the geographer.

SCAN. MAG.

Sundry Items of Personal Scandal.

The famous Woodman divorce case has been decided in New-Orleans. Judge MORGAN rendered the following decision, granting the petition of Mr. WOODMAN:

O. O. Woodman vs. Caroline Thomas, his wife.—The only question presented to the Court for judgment in this case, under the agreement of counsel on file, is as to the divorce which the plaintiff claims against the defendant on the ground of adultery, and this is the only part of the case which will be touched by this decree. The evidence is conclusive, that the defendant has sinned against the law, as is charged in the plaintiff's petition, and the plaintiff, under the laws of this State, is, therefore, entitled to the relief he asks for. It is, therefore, ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, O. O. WOODMAN, and against the defendant, CAROLINE THOMAS, granting him a divorce *a vinculo* from the said CAROLINE THOMAS. This decree to have no effect upon the contest between the parties relative to any other matter except the question of divorce, which alone is affected by this decree. The costs of this proceeding to be borne by the defendant.

A case of scandal at Lake George is reported in a Saratoga paper:

"Bolton is one of the stopping-places on Lake George—known to all who pursue trout on the shores of Horicon. A Mr. B., of Bolton, recently married his third wife, and failing to make his home the paradise he had represented it, having sufficient cause, she separated from him. Mr. B. then took for a housekeeper one whose antecedents were not the most praiseworthy; so some of the young men of Bolton proceeded to give the pair a 'Calithumpian' serenade, with horns, tin pans, and the like, but unwisely added to the exercises a few missiles through the windows. B. appeared with a gun, and after ordering the offenders off, fired. They didn't start at first, and he let drive a second time and third time, when some of the party being peppered in the neck and legs with buckshot, they concluded to retire. The next day a force of volunteers, sufficiently large to accomplish something, was mustered, with the full design and intent of giving the good man a suit that exactly fits the skin. B. heard of the preparation going forward, and before night put himself in a stage and started for Albany."

A brisk cowhiding affair happened a day or two ago at Buffalo. It is described as follows:

"An affair came off publicly, on the corner of South Division and Pine streets, in the presence of a large party of uninvited guests. The principals were a well-known police officer and a young man who calls himself a land agent. The wife of the former, it appears, has been rather erratic in her course of living for some years, taking occasion, quite frequently, to absent herself from the roof of her husband, who as often forgave, and took her back again to his bosom. The so-called land agent is known as one who ran off, a few years since, with a beautiful young lady, whom he married, and afterwards abused so shamefully that she was compelled to leave him. Latterly it appears he has been tampering with the affections of the aforesaid erratic spouse, which fact coming to the knowledge of the injured husband, he armed himself with a formidable whip, and, waiting upon the gentleman, proceeded to avenge his own wrongs and those of the delinquent's wife at the same time. We learn from those who were present that the castigation was severe, and was borne only as a matter of necessity. We sincerely hope that the lesson made a good impression, and that it will not be forgotten. At last accounts the cowhided had applied to the law for a redress of grievances, and that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the cowhicer."

Mrs. MARIA COWEN, the lady implicated in the foregoing case, writes a spicy explanatory letter to a Buffalo paper. She says:

I was married to Mr. JAMES W. COWEN some eight years since. I was previously married to a man infinitely Mr. COWEN'S superior. At Mr. COWEN'S solicitation, a divorce was obtained by me from my then husband. Mr. COWEN had been in the habit of visiting me often, and knew me well; and if my course was ever "erratic," it was quite as much so before my marriage with Mr. COWEN as it has been since, and he knew it. Soon after our marriage, his true character and *jealous* disposition began to appear. He has, without the least provocation, annoyed me in every possible manner. His abuse, at times, has been more than I could bear, and I have left him from time to time, for that reason, and no other; and whenever I have returned to "his bosom," it has always been at his earnest solicitation, and not until he had made ample apologies for his ill-treatment of me, and promised that he would never make a fool of himself again.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, he is an Irishman, and possesses a very limited amount of common sense. I have borne with his insolence and abuse until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. On Monday last he came home, and I was out. In the evening his conduct towards me was so cruel and inhuman that I could not endure it, and I left him and went to a neighbor's house, where I have been since. The gentleman who received the castigation at his hands is almost an entire stranger to me, and was not privy to my leaving Mr. COWEN, and he is not responsible for my acts. Mr. COWEN has watched the house where I am stopping since Tuesday last, and the gentleman alluded to having called to see a person other than myself, and having been seen to enter the house by Mr. COWEN, it was to him "confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ," and you have the sequel in the "Cowhiding Affair." Truly yours,

BUFFALO, July 24, 1858. MARIA COWEN.

A melancholy story of a deceived wife is told by the Sing Sing *Chronicle*:

"It will perhaps be recollected by most of our readers that a desperate attempt was made in February, 1857, by four or five convicts confined in the Sing Sing Prison to escape by crossing the river on the ice.

But one of their number, however, THOMAS SINCLAIR, *alias* Winslow, succeeded in getting away, the others being speedily captured.

WINSLOW has managed to keep away until last week, when information was received by the officers of the prison, that a fellow answering his description was confined in jail in Boston on suspicion of burglary. An officer was at once dispatched, and on Friday last returned with the runaway. WINSLOW'S term will expire on the 21st of September next, but an indictment is pending against him for attempting to escape on another occasion. On this he will be tried, and probably convicted, and sentenced another term of five years' imprisonment. We understand that since his escape WINSLOW has been married to a respectable young lady of Boston, who, it seems, was was totally ignorant of his character at the time of her marriage, and who is now in the deepest distress."

A curious instance of bigamy is reported from Morrisania, N. Y.:

"A Mr. and Mrs. WINNIE, man and wife, were arrested in Morrisania last week, the latter charged with bigamy, and the former in aiding and abetting the same. The woman, it seems, on the 20th inst., was married at the residence of the Rev. CHARLES O. REYNOLDS, of Morrisania, to one JAMES WRIGHT, and her husband, CHARLES WINNIE, was present, consenting to the same. They were both committed, in default of bail. It is alleged that neither of them supposed there was anything illegal in the proceedings. WINNIE stated that he and his wife, having become mutually tired of each other, and she and WRIGHT having become partial to one another's company, he, WINNIE, proposed that if Mrs. W. was agreeable, WRIGHT should take her. Mrs. W. having consented, WINNIE took advice of a constable, and WRIGHT drew up papers of separation, which WINNIE and wife having signed and exchanged, supposed that they had a right to marry again as soon as they pleased."

SCANDAL IN ST. LOUIS—MARRIAGE OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN TO A WOMAN OF QUESTIONABLE MORALS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* has this story:

"We have obtained the odds and ends of a very seriously romantic incident which is just now causing an immense excitement among certain circles of the City, and in which the entire public are entitled to a full participation. We cannot vouch for the strict fidelity of our narrative, inasmuch as the facts have come to our knowledge in a somewhat confused state; yet we shall try to so present the circumstances as will give our readers reliable notion of the whole affair.

No longer ago than last Thursday—whether in the day-time, under the garish light of the sun, or at eventide, or in the night time, under the streaming effulgence of the moon, our informant has not revealed—a merchant of this city, the initials even of whose name we are forbidden to expose, accompanied by a sprightly little woman of dark hair and eyes, and a clever demeanor, called upon the Rev. Dr. H—, at his residence, and made known their desire, which was that they should at once be united as man and wife. The clergyman, with the customary alacrity, made all preparations, and the couple, in the presence of the clergyman's family, were duly married, and all men enjoined "not to put asunder." The bride was taken to her husband's home, on C—— street, and introduced to his family, which consisted of two or three children. She was well received by the children. The husband bought for her, among other things, a splendid five-hundred dollar piano and a nice little pony to ride, and, in all respects, behaved like a most loving and devoted lord.

A few days passed, when scandal, with a festering and most malicious tongue, hissed into the ears of the relatives that their kinsman had married. A day or two ago the husband departed for Baltimore. The wife has quit the home of the husband, and is now living at her former residence, which is also on C—— street, and is suffering the most dreadful apprehensions of the wrath of the relatives. A little explanation is needed. Her name in Chicago was ANNA WILSON, and she had been in this city but a short time. Not long ago she was walking up C—— street to her room, when she was overtaken by the merchant, who asked her if she would not take a ride into the country with him that evening. She consented at once, and from that time the intimacy grew and strengthened, and they were speedily married, as we have detailed above. She has been told that he took her for 'better for worse,' and is now his lawful wife, and will continue so to be as long as she keeps herself inviolate. The relatives, we learn, say the marriage is a fraud, and not only a fraud, but is void on the ground of the incompetency of the man, who was not in his right mind at the time of its consummation. The woman, we are told, is in great trouble about the matter, and laments most sincerely the imprudence which has involved her, and many innocent and respectable people in such a disgraceful predicament."

Game is said to be unusually abundant on the Alleghenies this year, deer being daily seen near the roads, bear signs in the thicket, and for those who prefer it, a panther is now said to be prowling about on Cold-stream.

MOUNT VERNON.

Appeal to the Ladies of the State of New-York for the Purchase of Mount Vernon.

The "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union" has been incorporated by the State of Virginia, and the necessary powers have been given to it, in its corporate capacity, to purchase and hold two hundred acres of the Mount Vernon Estate, including the Mansion and Tomb of Washington, the garden, grounds, and landing on the Potomac River.

The sum to be raised for the purchase and future improvement of the property, is limited to $200,000.

A Constitution and By-Laws under this Charter have been adopted, by which the business of the Association is to be managed by a Council, composed of a Presiding Officer or Regent, and of Vice-Regents, selected one from each State of the Union.

Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, of South Carolina, who for many years has been engaged in this enterprise, and through whose zeal and energy the Charter was procured, and present funds collected, has been appointed to preside over the Council as Regent.

The Vice-Regent for the State of New-York is Miss MARY MORRIS HAMILTON, of Westchester County.

"*Any citizen of the United States, from whom the Regent, any of the Vice-Regents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, or any Local Board or authorized agent, may, for that purpose, receive or recognize the receipt of the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Association; and the payment of the further sum of one dollar, on or before the 22d of February in any year, shall entitle a member to attend and vote at the annual meeting of the Association of that year.*"

On the 6th of April last, a contract, legally obligatory in all respects, was made with the proprietors of Mount Vernon, for the purchase of the two hundred acres desired, embracing the Home and Tomb of Washington, Buildings, Wharves, &c., for $200,000.

Eighteen thousand dollars were then paid down in cash.

Fif

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks gloriously of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since, I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 26 years. I am now 50 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 18 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1860.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg is a minister in regular standing, and a pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. W. J. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.

Fresh fruit received daily from Mr. Lawton, and for sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, Grocers,
No. 434 4th-av., corner of 29th st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

AT EVERDELL'S, 302 BROADWAY, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
STERLING COMEDY
with a
GLORIOUS CAST.
The Palmy Days of the Drama.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Illustrated by
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BROUGHAM.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Messrs CANOLL, DUNCAN, C. WALTERS,
Mrs BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
An active preparation, the fine Comedy of
WEST END; Or, THE IRISH HEIRESS.
With new scenery and superb stage appointments

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK OF
THOSE GIFTED CHILDREN OF MOMUS
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY
AND
YANKEE GAL,
Now playing to
CROWDED HOUSES.
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
Miss Tracy, (and six other characters) Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
with songs and dances.
Previous to which
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Judeen O'Rafferty.....Mr. W. J. Florence.
To conclude with
THE MAGIC SHIRT.
Paddy Murphy, (the Happy Man).....Mr. W. J. Florence.
TO-MORROW—Thirteenth night of the
FLORENCES.
NEW NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director.....E. ULLMAN
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
All ladies and gentlemen who have applied for admission are requested to meet at the Academy of Music (entrance in 14th st.) as follows:
Friday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., all the gentlemen.
Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 A. M., all the ladies
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.

14th st and 6th av.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BOUQUET PRESENTATION.
CONCERT, FIREWORKS AND BALLOON
ON THURSDAY NIGHT,
August 5.
A PROMENADE CONCERT,
under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
And a
SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
by EDGE will be given.
IN ADDITION TO THESE ATTRACTIONS
EVERY LADY
WHO VISITS THE PALACE GARDEN,
On this occasion,
WILL BE PRESENTED
WITH
A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET,
From the Conservatories
of
FREDERICK WARNER, Esq.,
At Dalrytown, N. J.
Admittance 25 cents.

JONES' WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
August 2, 3 and 4,
Steamboats C. P. SMITH and
RATTLER
Will run hourly from Broome, 10th and 23d sts, East River.
First trip at 10 A. M., and continuing to 10 o'clock P. M. every hour.
In the evening the boats will be splendidly illuminated and decorated.
Price 5 cents to every person.
H. WITTOCK, Captain.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager.....Mr. A. H. PURDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 4, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the Play of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE SAILOR OF FRANCE.
The whole to conclude with
NIPPED IN THE BUD.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
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MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

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In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, the above Festival must be postponed again, and is postponed to the
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AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings &c., at the five story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of those celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; rosewood secretary, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, in satin; French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty one day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood cheneres with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and high cost.

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CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work-table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

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LEASE OF THE NORTH BATTERY AND PIER FOOT OF HUBERT-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that "The North Battery" and Pier foot of Hubert-st. (at present occupied by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,) will be leased on bids, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1859. The lessees will be required to make all necessary repairs to the premises, and to keep the same in repair during the term of their lease, at their own expense.

The lease will contain the usual covenants and conditions.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and may be learned on application at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

HENRY HUME, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY HUME, WILL sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M., at No. 329 Bowery, all the goods contained in said store, consisting of iron bedsteads, iron hat stands, iron cribs and cradles, lot of scrap and wrought iron, horse and cart, lot of tools, &c. Also, on FRIDAY, Aug 6, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Houston st., all goods contained in said stores, consisting of iron beds as in lot of scrap and wrought iron, lathes, tools, &c., by order of assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of men's, women's and children's wear. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

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GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.—A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very libe al terms with principals of schools in this City and vicinity, and others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, Inventor, No. 372 6th-av

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute,) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin st. The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for class or private instruction in writing, bookkeeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

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REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ½ mile south of the depôt. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial Institution. Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad st., *Excelsior* office.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 1st. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL—TERMS $30 PER QUARTER.—Wanted, three competent teachers. Apply, for ten days, at the book-store, No. 15 Avenue D, where circulars may be had.

TEACHERS.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy place, West 29th st.

LADY PRINCIPAL WANTED—IN A FLOURishing female seminary, a married or widow lady over 40 years of age preferred. More liberal arrangements would be made with one who could command boarding pupils, or with one having first class household furniture. Address N. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools, academies and families with accomplished teachers, professors and tutors, parents with schools, circulars and information connected with schools gratuitously. Trustees of public schools supplied with teachers without charge. Competent teachers of music, of French and German, and of drawing, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in history, ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practised composer himself he is deemed to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Wool

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building,)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alex. Chauncey do. Gray & Dauforth, Boston.
R. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.
Chicago, Howard & Sanger.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Belgium, Italy.
Great Britain, Spain, Germany,
Ireland, Portugal, Russia,
Holland, Switzerland, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyreut, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK. GALVESTON, TEXAS.
G. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

MAXWELL & DART.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting as the current rate of Exchange on New-York at sight, short dates or Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers. Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1 000.
A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next spring.
The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1886, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent per annum.
The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.
The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.
10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.
For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made
The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.
Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of over 77. to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301 000, ($1,325,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,915,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to..... 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad Bridge.
Resolved, That the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information and explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company, or its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26, 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 92 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst
W. H EMERSON, Treasurer.

$41.000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, $3,000 to $5.000. upon real estate in this City, in sums of Applications for loans upon other securities will not be entertained. ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Tribune office.

$25.000—CITY OF CLEVELAND WATER Works Bonds, 6 per cents, interest and principal payable in New-York, for sale by
READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall st., N. York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. un il the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. Co., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, '58,
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter,
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of A. LELAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. C. RAVENHILL retiring from the business The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
AMOS LELAND,
GEO D. HUBBARD.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. WM. C. RAVENHILL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of A. LELAND & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale of straw goods of every description at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.
AMOS LELAND,
GEO D. HUBBARD
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. THOS. J. GROTJAN.

No. 58 BEAVER ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 2, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered in o copartnership, under the name of C. S. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE,
JOHN M. HOPKINS,
RICHARD P. HART DURKEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will hereafter jointly continue the importation of watches and jewelry, under the style of SIMONS, HILLS & CO., at Nos. 52 and 54 Nassau-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Aug 2, 1858. HENRY SIMONS,
(signed) GEO HILLS,
LEWIS BENJAMIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of TISDALE & BRIDGE and will continue the business heretofore conducted by WILLIAM S TISDALE at No. 105 Water-st. WILLIAM S. TISDALE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1858. WM F. BRIDGE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune* For full particulars and reference call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A LADY HAVING A house would like to meet with a party to join her in keeping a private boarding house. To a person with capital or some good furniture, this is a chance seldom met with. Address W. W. W., Madison-square Post-Office, for three days.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND active person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M., lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P M, for the WFIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c, inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank.
The new and elegant steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H B PARKER,
Will run from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 3..11 A.M.	Tues. 3, Red Bank...2 P.M.
Wednesd'y, Aug. 4..11½ A.M.	Wed. 4, Red Bank...3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5..3½ A.M.	Thurs. 5, Pleas. Bay 7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5..12 M.	Thurs 5, Red Bank..3½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6....7½ A.M	Fri 6, Pleasure Bay 7 A M.
Friday, Aug. 6....1 P.M.	Fri 6, Red Bank.....5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7..8 A.M.	Sat. 7, Pleasure Bay 8 A M.
Saturday, Aug. 7..3 P.M	Sat 7 Red Bank ...6 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay *only* every trip and the HIGHLAND LIGHT will go to Red Bank every afternoon.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10½ A M.
Thursday, Aug 5 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 5¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ p. M.	Saturday, Aug 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug 8, 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6¼ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P M	Wednesday, Aug 11, 6¾ A.M.
Wednesday Aug 11, 4 P M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 6½ A. M.
Thursday Aug. 12 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6¾ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old established line
FOR SHREWSBURY,
Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, (Middletown.) and Red Bank,
The favorite steamer
OCEAN WAVE
will run as follows from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3...11½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 4..9 A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 4..1 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 5..10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 5,..2 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6....11½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 6.... 3½ P.M.
Saturday, Aug 7..3 P.M.	

The LAURA *will not* connect with this boat.
Squan Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON,
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9. Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

AUGUST, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 4, 2 P. M	Wed'day, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 3 P. M	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 4 P. M	Friday, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 5 P. M.	Saturday, Aug 7, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will not connect with this boat.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

BLOCK ISLAND AND MONTAUK.—THE yacht LENNIE, Capt. KEENEY, will leave the Pequot House, for Block Island, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., after the arrival of the steamers from Norwich and Stonington, landing at Montauk Point if the weather permits Will return same evening or the next morning. The LENNIE is particularly strong, safe and comfortable; has a perfectly capable and very careful captain, and affords the most desirable way to visit these interesting places. There are four well-kept hotels on the Island.
NEW-LONDON, August, 1858.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos') at 9½, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 7, A. M. Passage 50 cents. Steamer TAMMENND. Opposition to combined monopoly Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27, North River.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEWYORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., a 7o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, FORT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem,	Peck slip,
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A.M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to with in two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 8:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected.) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SEA AND FISHING Excursion to the Cholera Banks, advertised for Wednesday, the 4th, will take place on FRIDAY, the 6th, or on the first fair day after. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the first fair day. A BANCKER,
P. H JONES.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, } Committee
JOHN KENNARD. } School
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. LYDECKER.
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts, New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:16 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00
CH

NEW-YORK CITY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PICNIC STEAMER.—Yesterday morning the steamer *Flora* carried about 350 persons—a picnic party—to Pleasant Valley. The party enjoyed the place and the occasion well, and last evening they embarked on board the *Flora* to return home. For some unexplained reason the *Flora* delayed starting for some time, and when she did start, instead of letting on the steam slowly, as is the custom, the engineer "hooked on"—as it is technically termed—immediately, causing a sudden strain upon the walking-beam, which snapped it. The fragments flew upon the deck, where the pleasure party were dancing, and of course frightened them very much. Fortunately the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* Capt. ALEXANDER ANNEIT, had just arrived on her way to the City, and leaning what had occurred, the Captain, to the gratification of the party, volunteered to take them on board his steamer, and tow the *Flora* down. They went on board and were landed safely at the foot of Thirteenth-street. Capt. ANNEIT was thanked, as he deserved to be.

The Board of Supervisors.

President PURDY in the Chair.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of the Coroners for holding inquests during the quarter ending June 30, and the bills of certain physians for making *post-mortem* examinations. The Coroner's bill amounted to $3,012 62, and the bill of the physicians to $550. The report was adopted.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the bill of Solomon Kipp for supplies furnished the County Jail during the quarter ending June 30; the sum is $831 20; the number of prisoners, 141, and the aggregate number of days of imprisonment, 1,700, the board of prisoners was therefore charged at about 50 cents per day. Adopted.

The bill for the board of witnesses detained at No. 88 White-street during the month of July, amounting to $350 50, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

The bill of George Morton, the City Inspector, for recording births during the year 1857, amounting to $1,840 70, was favorably reported by the Committee on County Offices, and the report was laid over.

The following statement of appropriations and expenditures of the County of New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to July 31, 1858, was received from the Chamberlain, and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

	Appropriations.	Payments
Asylum for Idiots	$240 00	$240 00
Common Schools for State	238,063 90	230,339 29
County contingencies	50,000 00	23,161 52
Coroners' fees	20,000 00	7,123 87
County Jail	25,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,000 00	1,800 00
Institution for the Blind	1,100 00	500 00
N. Y. Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00	33,355 00
Officers' fees		6,822 42
Police	888,548 60	579 321 74
Printing		1,968 64
Rents		150 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00	4,000 00
State Tax	1,171,226 88	634,908 90
Salaries		320,165 76
Stationary		4,074 02
Supplies to public offices		7,197 56
Arrearages of 1857		94,124 08
County Clerk	13,350 00	7,987 48
Superior Court	6 600 00	3,466 66
Surrogate	13,000 00	7,557 08
Metropolitan Police law expenses	15,550 00	15,800 30
Court of Common Pleas	5,000 00	
Registrar's office		7,937 60
Supervisors of 1857		1,584 00

AUG. 3, 1858. A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
Per J. VAN VLECK.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying the Sheriff's bill, amounting to $5,899. The report was adopted.

The report in favor of paying the Clerk of the Excise Commissioners was called up and laid over, in order to ascertain whether the law requires that the Commissioners should hold the fifty meetings consecutively.

The tax levy was taken up again and confirmed, and the Board adjourned to meet on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met on Tuesday; present, the Mayor, Drs. THOMPSON, ROCKWELL and MILLER.

The master of the bark *Greenland*, from Havana 5th ult., lying at the lower anchorage, made application to come up to the City. Laid on the table.

The owner of the bark *Virginia*, from San Jago de Cuba July 19, has discharged her cargo, and the ship has been fumigated. She is now at Quarantine, and asked permission to come up. Referred to Health Officer to report.

The captain of ship *Silas Holmes*, New-Orleans July 30, now at Upper Quarantine, applied for permission to discharge her cotton, to be stored in Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Application denied.

The brig *Beatrice*, from Havana, was allowed to come up to Red Hook on the 5th of August for repairs.

The Board then adjourned.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—JAMES HERISCOMB, of Charleston, S. C., was found on Monday evening in White-street, suffering from *delirium tremens*. The Sixth Ward Police took him to his hotel—the Stevens House, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING PEOPLE INVISIBLE.—Astonishing as his feat is, WEMAN the Wizard will do it this after noon and this evening at Barnum's Museum, in addition to all his other performances.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment to-night. Mr. J. PROCTOR and Mr. R JOHNSTON both appear, supported by an excellent company. "Julius Cæsar," "Sailor of France," and "Nipped in the Bud" are to be performed.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Supervisors—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail, Raymond-street. This being the annual meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman—SAMUEL SMITH, 9th Ward.
Clerk—A. H. OSBORN, re-elected.

There were two ballots for Jail Physician when the election was postponed.

MATHEW MCKENNEY was appointed to take charge of the County Court rooms.

GILBERT HICKS was appointed storekeeper at the Almshouse.

THOMAS PILBY was appointed sealer of weights and measures.

THE TAXES.

Supervisor BERGEN presented the statement of the County Treasurer of the amount of surplus and deficiencies in the taxes for 1857, after deducting the amount of deficiency of 1856, which was

Wards.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Relevied.	Total.
1	——	$9,296 69	$685 63	$9,982 32
2	——	6,746 57	497 55	7,244 12
3	——	6,791 84	500 89	7,292 73
4	——	716 13	52 81	768 94
5	2,291 06	——	——	——
6	——	4,459 17	338 81	4,797 98
7	9,950 57	——	——	——
8	——	687 35	50 69	738 04
9	——	13,808 02	1,018 34	14,826 36
10	——	11,326 98	835 36	12,162 34
11	317 56	——	——	——
12	——	9,946 87	733 58	10,680 45
13	1,837 27	——	——	——
14	——	1,002 12	73 90	1 076 02
15	3,680 59	——	——	——
16	1,669 81	——	——	——
17	——	7,096 04	523 33	7,619 37
18	——	1,347 53	99 38	1,446 91
19	——	14 929 46	1,101 05	16 030 51
Total	$19,746 86	$68,154 71	$6.511 32	$94,666 09
Flatbush	93 41	——	——	——
Flatlands	353 39	——	——	——
New-Lotts	——	483 37	37 44	520 81
New-Utrecht	656 25	——	——	——
Gravesend	11 58	——	——	——
Total	$1,397 66	$483 37	$37 44	$520 81

The return of imposed taxes, on May 1, includes all arrears of tax.

Referred to Committee on Treasurer's Account when appointed.

The County Treasurer made the following statement of the amount of bonds, mortgages and other securities and money in his hands at date:

July 31, 1858.—Bonds and Mortgages $109,268 62
Cash on hand 26,249 06
Total $135,517 68

Referred to Committee on Treasurer's account, when appointed.

The bill of Joseph Edwards, for work attending the late execution ($65) was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

THE PENITENTIARY—The Keeper of this Institution made the following report:

Whole number of inmates on the 1st inst., 267; of which 143 were males, and 124 females.

Committed during the past month, 172. Males, 106; females, 66.

Discharged, 172. Males, 113; females, 59.

Escapes, 3. Fines paid, $172 50.

BEEF.—A Committee reported in favor of giving the beef contract to P. J. Hanley at five cents per pound. Laid on the table.

Brooklyn Items.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police makes the following report for the quarter ending July 31: Whole number of arrests, 4,059, being an increase of 1,092 over the number arrested during the quarter immediately preceding. These arrests were made in the different Precincts, as follows: First Precinct, 482; Second Precinct, 555; Third Precinct, 972; Fourth Precinct, 663; Fifth Precinct, 661; Sixth Precinct, 480; Seventh Precinct, 106; Eighth Precinct, 106; Ninth Precinct, 134.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President SMITH in the Chair. Considerable routine business was transacted. The only matter of general interest was adopting the report of a Committee in favor of establishing a school forthwith on Red Hook Point. Lots have been purchased for a school-house, and the Committee say the place "swarms" with children, who have now no school accommodations.

THE PECK-SLIP FERRY.—An important meeting of citizens of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The object of it is to urge the continuance of the Peck-slip ferry from the foot of South Seventh street, and to discuss other matters of interest to the property-owners and residents of that vicinity.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Two Germans, named JOHN FIELDHOUSE and CHRISTIAN SCHIELDMAN, died, yesterday, from the effect of burns received in FINCKEN & WHEATLEY'S Sugar Refinery on Water-street, Monday last. The accident was caused by attempting to screw on the lid to the man hole on the filter with a hammer instead of a wrench, when it flew off and the deceased were burnt by the steam. FIELDHOUSE resided at No. 44 Water-street, and leaves a family.

JOHN MYERS, driver of a soda-water wagon, was instantly killed, Monday evening, at the corner of De Kalb and Nostrand avenues. He attempted to get into the wagon when the horses started and the wheels passed over him.

A small child, whose parents reside in Gothic-Hall alley, died, yesterday, from injuries received on Tuesday, by falling from his mother's arms in the street.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board held a final meeting yesterday. They granted in all about a hundred licenses.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 3.

$1,000 Va. 6s	92½	100 Reading R.R	51⅜
4 000 do	92¾	100 do	51⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	97	1100 do	51¾
9,000 do. State 6s	85⅜	100 do	b60 51⅝
8,000 do	85⅞	100 do	s30 51
500 Ls State 6s	93	300 do	s60 51¾
1,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	91	300 do	50⅜
1.000 E.R.2dM B'83.	75	1100 do	50¾
1,000 E. R. R. C Bds.'71	31½	20 do	50
1,000 H. R. R. R 3d Mg.	68½	200 do	50¼
1,000 H.R. R.R. Con Bs	6 ½	100 do	s60 49¾
500 Har 3d M. Bds	66½	200 do	s60 49½
2 500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	88½	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	61
2 000 LaC. & M. L. G. B.	24½	135 do	61¾
7,000 do	24¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23¾
5,000 do s30	24¾	300 do	b60 23½
10,000 Chi. St P & Fond		150 do	23½
Lulac L. Grant B	18¾	35 do	23¾
10,000 Han. & St J. R. Bds	59	150 do	23¾
100 Amer. Ex. Bank	106	350 do	23¾
200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	37	150 do	b60 23¾
100 do	36⅞	50 do	s30 23¾
7 Imp. & Tr. Bank	105	50 do	s10 23⅞
20 Del. & Hud. Ca. & co.	99½	5 do	23
55 Pac. Mail St. Co	83	300 M. S. & N. Ia. P. S.	b60 45½
100 do	b60 83¾	100 do	45¾
20 do	82½	50 do	b30 45½
112 do	82	100 do	45¾
50 do	s10 82	50 Panama R.R.	s10 115
68 N. Y. Cen. R. p&c.	84½	255 do	115⅜
50 do	84⅛	50 do	115⅞
50 do	84⅜	100 do	115
100 Erie Railroad	18	50 do	s60 114⅝
150 do	17⅞	100 do	b60 115¼
150 Chi & R. I R R.	s60 76¾	162 La Crosse & Mil. R.	4¾
100 do	76¾	90 Mil. & Miss. R.	16
650 do	s30 76	75 do	15¾
100 do	430 76	100 do	15¾
50 do	15 76⅛	25 do	15
325 do	b60 76¾	5 Sixth Avenue R	112
200 do	76½	18 Great West'n In. Co.	112⅛

SECOND BOARD

$2,000 Mo. St. 6s	85⅞	350 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	76¾
2,000 do	85¾	350 do	s60 76¾
1 000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	92⅜	100 do	s30 76⅝
12,000 Va. 6s	92⅝	80 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15¾
3,000 E R R con. b '71	31½	600 N. Y. Cen. R. R. pg	84¾
1,000 Gesh. Branch b's.	65	50 do p & c	84⅝
5 Pac. M. St. Co	83	100 do	s60 84¾
50 do	82½	100 Reading R. R.	b30 50⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	61	300 do	50¾
50 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R	b30 23⅜	100 do	50⅝
100 do	23⅜	200 do	s60 49¾
50 do	s30 23¾	100 do	s10 49⅞
100 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	36¾	200 do	s60 49⅝
10 Continental Bank	98		

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The favorite steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 24, arrived here early in the forenoon, with advices one day later than by the telegraph from Cape Race, and with full mails of the week ending July 24 from all parts of Europe. The financial advices show an improvement of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. in the English Funds, which on the last day (as telegraphed from London to Liverpool) stood 96¼ ℔ cent. ex dividend, the market firm. In the Discount market, lenders had reduced their terms to 2½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, which brought some business at the close of the week. The English Bank had not changed the rate from 3 ℔ cent., but was getting little or no new business. The Bullion in the Bank had increased $1,570,000. In American Stocks, Messrs. BARING report of State Securities:

"A few United States Bonds, 1868, have been placed at 103, and at that price there would probably be buyers for more. Some Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, have here been sold at 89 @90, and of 2d mortgage, at 89. Illinois Central shares have been placed at 28 discount. Some Massachusetts sterling 5s Bonds are offered at 103. Maryland sterling, 92@94, none offered. Pennsylvania Bonds 83; Inscriptions 77@77½, both ex dividend. Virginia dollar and sterling 82@84."

And Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports of Railway Bonds and Shares:

"We have had an improved market for American Railroad Securities, especially for Bonds; many lots which have recently been pressing on the market have been cleared off, and some withdrawn; the demand is chiefly for those of best description, where Coupons are regularly paid. There had been considerable transactions in Illinois shares, at prices ranging from 28@26 dis."

Another meeting of the English holders of Illinois Central had been held in London, July 22, at which the following proceedings were had:

"That a permanent Committee of the European shareholders in the Illinois Central Railroad Company be appointed for the purpose of affording to the shareholders and bondholders of the Company greater facilities for communicating with each other, and for promoting a more frequent interchange of news and information between them and the Board of Directors in the United States, and for such other purposes as may be deemed advisable. That the following gentlemen form the said Committee, with power to add to their number: Mr. Moffatt, M. P., Chairman; Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Richard Cobden, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Chas. Paget, M. P., Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. Reed, Mr. Charles Waring, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. George Baird, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Wm. Gladstone.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. WM. REED, and carried unanimously: That the books and accounts of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be (in addition to the regular system of check and audit pursued within the several departments of the Company) annually audited, examined, and reported upon, by two competent individuals, assisted, if needful, by a professed accountant, one of whom shall be appointed by the shareholders resident within the United States, and the other appointed by the shareholders resident beyond the limits of the United States, which latter appointment shall be made by the London Committee.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded and carried unanimously: That the Committee be requested to appoint a deputation from the European shareholders in this Company to proceed to the United States to establish such arrangements with the Board of Directors in New-York as will prevent any future calls being made, or money raised upon the credit of the Company, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the Committee now appointed, and to make such other arrangements with the Board of Directors as they may deem conducive to the interests of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. BRAITHWAITE, seconded by Mr. AUSTIN: That the deputation be instructed to represent to the directors that the shareholders present at this meeting consider that the railway being completed and furnished with a rolling stock sufficient for a largely-increased traffic, and that the call of $20 will relieve the company from its floating debt; and that the lands and other property of the company are much more than sufficient to satisfy the mortgage and other liabilities; no further addition to the present estimated expenditure should be incurred without the concurrence of the London Committee; and that it will be the duty of the deputation to concert with the directors of the company the best means of giving effect to this unanimous declaration of opinion."

The London *Times*, after giving the history of the Illinois Central enterprise from its inception down to the misfortunes which overtook it last Fall in the money crists, and this Spring by the Western floods, and tracing the foundations of the market-value of the shares, thus concludes:

"Hence an accumulation of misfortunes has fallen just at the moment when every man who may have already paid up £10,000 to the Company is called upon to supply £5,000 more, and the inconvenience occasioned, and its consequent effect on the market may easily be conceived. Yet, unless some extraordinary mistakes or deceptions have to be brought to light, the ultimate promise to all concerned is little short of that which was held out at starting. All the casualities now pressing are mainly of an accidental and temporary character, and those who are familiar with the changes which a few years will effect on a line of railway through such a State as Illinois can still scarcely hesitate to indulge great anticipations as to the property, which hardly anything but gross dishonesty can disappoint. At all events, if this work proves to be a delusion, the fact must be held established that under no conceivable circumstances can American Railways be made to pay, and the benefit will have been attained of putting an end to all further losses in connection with them. Upon its results, therefore, interests of wider scope depend than could attach to the ordinary proceedings of a single undertaking, however large. Its history will thus be watched by English investors, and it may be hoped some further developments will soon be arrived at. This afternoon a meeting has been held at the London Tavern, at which it has been resolved to appoint a permanent London Committee, and also to endeavor to make provision for a regular audit at New-York on behalf of the European shareholders. It has likewise been determined that a deputation of shareholders should proceed to New-York to prevent the Company being pledged to further expenditure without the previous concurrence of the London Committee; and, finally, a general opinion was expressed that the railways now in a condition in which, after the payment of the call of 20 per cent. about to fall due, no more money should be required.

The Cotton trade at Liverpool for the week the *Persia* sailed sums up 44,590 bales, at a slight concession in price, and at Manchester the business was quiet at previous rates. Grain and Flour, as by the telegraph from Cape Race, are quoted dull, and the imports of foreign on the increase. We understand that the private letters are somewhat contradictory as to the look and probable yield of the English harvest, though the weather was generally fine. The Rye crop on the Continent is reported short.

We remark a close parallel in Money affairs here and in London. The improved employment of capital, whatever it promised at the close of July, does not hold general. The demand at bank, we find on further inquiry, is partial and irregular. A number of the large commercial banks, on the statement published this morning, fall off in their discount line. The Bill Brokers, to-day, also report the offering of first-class paper as behind the disposition of leaders to discount at low rates. The terms take a wider range, perhaps, than earlier in the Summer, on bills having over 60 days to run, but within this time business was done to-day as low as 3 ℔ cent. The same rate is made to Brokers on the hypothecation of Treasury Bills, and on other collateral at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. The importers are doing more in Dry Goods this week, but most of them seem full-handed in money, notwithstanding the free payments into the Custom-House. The business in Exchange for the *America* was partially improved to-day by the extra demand on acconnt of the Pennsylvania State interest, paid in Philadelphia yesterday. Most of the sales were at 109¾@¼ for mercantile, and 109¾ ℔ cent. for bank bills on London. The Bullion brokers put up about $260,000 in gold bars, and one of the correspondents of Messrs. BARING ships about the same amount in Double Eagles, making altogether, half a million dollars. There was only the ordinary trade-demand for French bills at 5 francs 22½ centimes to the dollar. The Philadelphia Bank Statement, to-day, shows a further accumulation of Specie at that point. The same tendency is felt at New-Orleans. The Boston Banks are still debtor to New-York, but seem to lose very moderate sums of Specie in consequence.

There was an irregular and unsettled market for Stocks at both sessions of the Board of Brokers. The final closing, however, shows some steadiness at improving prices compared with the average sales of the day. The chief activity was in Reading, which, closing yesterday at 51¼, opened at 51½, sold down to 50¼ cash, and 49¾ seller 60 days, and again reached to 50½ ℔ cent. at the close of dealings in the afternoon. Rock Island further declined, the very lowest being 75¾, seller 60 days, after which 77 was paid cash, and then 76¾ cash and 76½, seller 30 days, at which there were good buyers in the afternoon. The other Western shares sympathized to the extent of ¼@1 ℔ cent. from yesterday's prices, with a good many sellers of Michigan Southern. In New-York Central the sales were less than 200 shares at the early Board. In the afternoon 600 shares were taken at 84⅜ for the reopening of the transfers. Panama further advanced to 115½@115¾, closing 114½@115 ℔ cent. Pacific Mail receded to 82 ℔ cent, making, altogether, a fall of 9 ℔ cent. from last week. At the close buyers appeared at 83½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were firm at 88 @88¼ ℔ cent. There was nothing done in the Shares. The State Stocks were all steady. The Committee of the Board of Brokers exonerated the Directors of the La Crosse Company from fraudulent intent in advertising and then failing to pay the August Coupons on the Land Grant Bonds, and the Bonds consequently continue on the official list.

We understand the election for Directors of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road takes place this day week, Aug. 10, instead of the 18th, as stated in our first notice. The proxies, therefore, should go forward immediately, to Mr. AMAZA STONE, Jr., or such other party in Cleveland as the stockholder may select.

The Interest on all the Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company is payable at Bank of Republic. A portion of the last issue of Second-mortgage Bonds, 10 ℔ cent., are now on private sale with C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-street.

The Manhattan Company's Bank has made and declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. And the old New-York Life and Trust Company have also made their regular half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

Messrs G. L. MAXWELL (of the Stock Exchange) and JAMES DART have opened an office at No. 50 Exchange-place, under the style of MAXWELL & DART, Stock Brokers. See card in advertising column.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Ocean Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Third-avenue Railroad, a quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The City Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of ten dollars ℔ share, payable on the 10th inst.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

U. S. Treasury Notes, 4¾ ℔ cents., ⅛@¾ ℔ ct. prm.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency....30c. ℔ 100	⅜	North Carolina	—@1
New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ℔ 100	¼	Illinois and Wis.	1¼@1⅝
Phil. & Baltimore 15c. ℔ 100	—@¼	Virginia	¾@1
Interior Penna	⅛@¾	Michigan	—@1
Interior Maryland	⅜@½	Tennessee	—@2
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	⅛@¾	Free Ind	1¼@1⅝
South Carolina & Georgia	—@1	La. and Mobile	⅜@1
		Canada	½@⅝
		Assorted packages N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
		Assorted packages N. Eng. States, ⅛ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	80	83
160 acre warrants	92	95

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New Orleans	buying ⅛ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@—	Spanish ⅛ and ¼	—
Spanish Dollars	1 17@1 10	16th ℔ oz	1 22 —
Five Franc Pcs	97@—	Gold.	
French Crowns	1 10@—	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
German Crowns	1 08@—	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 88
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten Thaler pcs	7 85@7 86
English Silver	4 80@—	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@—
Species	1 08@—	Spanish Doubl's	16 20@16 40
Old Am. Half Dls	1 04@—	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dls	1 02½@—	Gold Am. Old	¢ c. prem.
Spanish Qrs. each	32@—	B'k Eng. Notes	4 85@4 87

The following is Tuesday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$395,236
Payments	390,968
Balance	5,264,988

The receipts include $180,000 from Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$896,003	$1,202,879	$931,545
Previously reported	45,403,339	421,92,167	35,169 965
Since Jan. 1	$46,299,342	$43,395,046	$36 104,510

The Boston *Post* of this morning, in its Weekly Review of Finance and Business in Boston, remarks:

"Some of the brokers report a slightly increased demand for money, but in other channels the market seems to have gained in ease and abundance. Upon the whole, there is no change worth speaking of. The banks continue to lend on call at 5 ℔ cent. Recent transactions in molasses and sugar have increased the quantity of grocers' paper, in the street, and thereby have advanced the rate on this class of notes, say 1 ℔ cent. The greater part of banking business continues to be done at 6 ℔ cent. We quote the best paper offered at 5½ to 6, although there are outside and peculiar negotiations at lower prices. The bank specie has again reached *nine millions*. Boston is heavily in debt to New-York. The very best sterling exchange drawn to order has ruled firm at 9¾, with a tendency that is upward, but of no marked vigor. The business for the last steamer was moderate. Very prime drawn bills were taken at 9¾.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE LITCHFIELD BANK, WHICH SUSpended its redemptions in this City a few weeks since, we observe now redeems at the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

Money Circular for the Country.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 3—Noon.

The business of the past week in Money has been characterized by increased payments, on account of Custom-House duties, into the Sub-Treasury. The demand for this object and for other preparations by the importers for the Fall trade, without being felt on the price of Money, has enabled some of the Banks to add to their mercantile discounts. As the disbursements of the Government at this point keep pace with the Revenue receipts referred to, the Sub-Treasury gains but little Specie, while the Banks have added $196,864 to their previous average. The unemployed deposits in Bank have gone up still more considerably. It is probable that the specie maximum in Bank has been reached, for the season, though not the stock of Specie in the City. After Monday next the division will be more liberal to the Sub-Treasury, at least for a month or six weeks, as the greater portion of the new Ten Million Loan will probably be paid in at New-York. As touching the rates of premium at which this Loan is likely to be awarded, there is much interest felt on the street, with of course no inconsiderable diversity of opinion. The stock is in coupon shape, in round $1,000, payable to order, to assigns or to bearer, at the option of the holder, and to run fifteen years, unless sooner bought up by the Government, which, in the case of a similar Stock issued to the State of Texas in 1850, was done by the Secretary of the Treasury at the rate of 110 ℔ cent. We continue to quote Money at call, on choice collateral, such as Treasury Bills and State Stocks, at 6 ℔ cent.; other fair collateral at from 4 to 6 cent. Discounts are had on short paper, strictly first class, at 4@5 ℔ cent., and on fair paper at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. Exchange, for the English steamer to-morrow, is selling at 109¾ ℔ cent. The export demand for Bullion is moderate, falling below the current receipts from California. Should the New Loan be taken in whole or in good part for foreign parties, the effect will be to reduce exchange something below the Specie standard. The Stock Exchange dealings, for a day or two after our last weekly report, were rather spirited than otherwise, and at higher prices. But, after Thursday, the market relapsed into a tame feeling, resulting in weaker bids for most of the Western Stocks and for New-York Central and Erie. The business done in these, yesterday and to-day, is unusually light, and but for a very buoyant, and, to all present appearances, strong movement in Panama and Reading shares, we should have to report a dull state of things throughout the list. The additional advance in Panama is 5½ ℔ cent., carrying up the price on the sales this morning to 115¾ ℔ cent. The extreme advance in Reading was to 51¾ ℔ cent., from which the price subsequently receded to 50¼ ℔ cent. cash. The transactions in the Stock on time have also been large. At the close of the first Board to-day, the details of the *Persia*'s news from England to July 24, were made public. These report an advance in Consols to 96 ℔ cent.; a rise of $1,570,000 in the Bullion of the Bank of England, and a decline in the London discount market to 2¼ ℔ cent., ℔ annum. In American Stocks a little more business is reported.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

Edward Bill's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per America } NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The tone of the Flour market was materially changed a day or two after the date of my circular of July 20, by a break in the Erie Canal. The receipts were suspended for several days, and prices advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Since then, the supplies have largely increased, and the trade has been somewhat irregular, but generally buoyant—closing, however, rather tamely, but showing an improvement in the fortnight of 25c.@30c. ℔ bbl., on almost all descriptions of fresh ground. Southern kinds of the old crop are quite scarce. The new is coming forward slowly, and at increased rates. Good brands of Onio are in favor, and are taking the place of Southern for shipment to the West Indies. For export there is a fair demand, but the English orders are mostly limited below the present quotations. For the Mediterranean ports some inquiry still exists, and a few small orders for France. Corn Meal has advanced 30c.@40c. ℔ bbl. There are no new features in regard to WHEAT. The supplies of Spring are nearly all out of condition, and are chiefly used for feeding and distilling purposes, 80c.@90c ℔ 60 lbs., whilst a few parcels are worth 95c.@$1; Western Red (Winter) being in better order, is in demand at $1 10@$1 12. Of White, there is but little prime old, (Western, including Canadian,) ranging at $1 10@$1 20. The new Southern comes forward slowly, and readily demands $1 30@$1 32 for Red, and $1 40@$1 50 for White—it is wanted by the City millers. Conflicting statements are daily received as to the appearance and prospects of the new crop throughout the grain, growing States. An average is now all that is expected, and there is strong ground to believe that the yield will be rather less. RYE has improved in value, and one or two sales made for export. INDIAN CORN of sound quality is scarce and wanted, and prices are much higher. Nearly all the Western mixed arriving is of such quality as to bring 66c.@75c. for distilling use, that in better condition at 85c.@95c., whilst fine Yellow and White bring $1 03@$1 08.

FREIGHTS.—The trade being quiet, the rates are a trifle lower. To Liverpool, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl. on Flour, and 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel on Grain. To London (nominal) 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. on Flour, and 7d. on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s.@2s. 3d. on Flour, and 6d.@7d. on Grain.

The Stock Board and the La Crosse Company.

To the New-York Stock Exchange:

The committee appointed to report to your board "what action, if any, it may be necessary to take, in view of the recent default of payment of interest upon the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, after an official notice that such interest would be paid," respectfully report, that after a careful investigation of the causes that led to so unprecedented a course as that of the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in advertising the payment, and the subsequent non-payment of interest, they have arrived at the following conclusions:

That the La Crosse Company was not in funds to pay said interest from the income of the road; but that in anticipation of the early completion of the road to La Crosse City, (from which time the estimated receipts were confidently expected to pay the interest upon all the indebtedness of the Company,) the directors had undertaken to borrow $140,000 for the purpose of paying interest upon four millions of land grant bonds, being the amount issued. That it appeared in evidence before your committee that certain parties, including the said Committee, had agreed to pay, and did actually subscribe $90.000, in sums varying from $10 to $3,500, towards such interest, and that the balance of $50,000 was agreed to be advanced by a capitalist of a neighboring city, not a director of the Company. That the parties thus subscribing were to be secured by third mortgage bonds of the Company, and by assignment of the coupons so to be paid. That about the time of the consummation of this agreement, many holders of these bonds were daily making inquiry at the office of the Compapy, as to the possibility of, payment of interest, and were urgent that the officers should advertise as early as possible that the interest would be paid, in the expectation that this would arrest the decline in price, as well as give greater currency to the bonds as a negotiable security. That influenced by these considerations, the directors, as soon as they felt assured that the interest fund was subscribed, did, in good faith, direct the advertisement of the intention to pay to be published.

That subsequent to such publication, the party agreeing to advance the balance of $50,000 as above stated, was induced by various considerations to recede from his subscription; among which considerations the following are put forward:

1. The continued refusal of the Governor of Wisconsin to give the certificate by which the land grant would attach to this road. 2. Legal opinions that it was doubtful if the security accompanying the bonds would, in any degree, accompany the coupon when assigned, and 3. The great depreciation in the bonds of the company, rendering unavailable the third mortgage bonds proposed to be issued to the parties advancing these moneys. It is here proper to state that some of the directors share in the opinion so generally entertained, that parties interested in a decline in the price of the bonds may, by secret means, have contributed to produce this result. But it is apparent that, if such sinister influence was exerted, it is not easily susceptible of proof, nor was any evidence to this effect produced to your Committee.

Your Committee have also examined into the reason for the peculiar wording of the advertisement of the intention to pay interest, but are satisfied that it was owing to legal advice, that the embarrassed condition of the company would render dangerous a notice that the interest would be paid *by the company*.

Your Committee desire to bear tes imony to the frank and manly way in which their investigation has been met by the officers and directors of the Company, several of whom promptly met your Committee and gave them